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Editors of The Spectator

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the Spectator

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December 1, 1988

S E A T T L E U N I V E R S I T Y

O' Christmas Tree



photo by Kelly Shannon

Marilyn Hurley-Bimstein leads the singing of Christmas carols at the tree-lighting in front of the Casey Building Monday.

SU neighbor accused of 'crank' supply

By RICHARD BASH
Staff Reporter

A small chemical company just around the corner from SU has been accused of being one of the main suppliers for the west coast of chemicals used to produce the drug "crank" or "crystal," which is creating an emergency throughout the country.

Crank, sometimes also referred to as "speed," is pharmaceutically-labeled methamphetamine - a powerful stimulant similar to cocaine that can be snorted, injected, mixed in a drink or smoked.

Emerald City Chemicals, located on 14th and Madison, had its records confiscated by Seattle police in August, according to an employee. Seattle police would release no information on the case.

According to news reports, the company allegedly sold hundreds of pounds of precursor chemicals throughout Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona with full knowledge that the chemicals were being used to produce the drug crank. Precursors are the separate legal chemicals which are synthesized to make the illegal drug.

Emerald City Chemicals' president, Glen Dodge, has not responded to phone inquiries and his office says "no comment" when asked about facts. The one employee who would talk gestured

to the waiting customers and said it was business as usual. A person was seen filling out an application for employment in the company's adjacent business office.

Methamphetamine, or crank, was first popularly used in diet pills which had been exported to Mexico and then diverted or smuggled back for illegal use. It is cheaper than cocaine and produces a longer lasting euphoria.

According to Steve Morris, field expert for SU's Alcohol and Addiction Studies program, the U.S. government clamped down on pharmaceutical exports of amphetamine at the border in the '70s and that's when the cocaine epidemic began.

"One of the things nobody thinks about is that we could keep cocaine out at the borders but methamphetamine ... or some other domestically-produced drug would fill the gap. Morris added that "Police try to restrict precursors, but a good chemist will not be stopped."

Morris said the term "crank" was popularized by "bikers" when they used the drug as a means of income in the late '60s and '70s. He said the police couldn't infiltrate the biker gangs because crank use was used as an initiation into the gangs and the undercover agents couldn't legally use it. "Gay men popularized the term 'crystal' and attributed enhanced sexual performance to the drug," he said.

Morris, with nine years of clinical experience, said "Seattle is the spiritual center of amphetamines." Speed is very available around Seattle and it's very important the public becomes aware of this, he said.

Morris said there will be more reports because a "large number" of people have been using it unknowingly. "People have been cutting cocaine with it," he said. "Speed is famous for causing psychotic problems," he added.

"As people become more stimulant-addicted, and with cocaine prices rising, crank will become more popular as an alternative," he predicted. "Then cocaine prices may come down."

"It would be a mistake to emphasize the differences rather than the similarities," Morris warned. "Any of these drugs are capable of ruining one's life."

Off campus work/study cut

By DAVID SPRIGGS
Staff Reporter

Beginning this school year, Seattle University freshmen, transfer students and sophomores can no longer have the off-campus work/study jobs which normally pay better than those on campus, according to Fred Carter, director of financial aid.

Students who do manage to get off-campus work/study will suffer a cut in their SU grants and other gift aid, added Carter.

However, those who received state work/study funds last year will not be affected by the requirement.

In order to maintain a balance between Federal and Washington State

work/study funds, the Financial Aid Office has required freshmen, transfers and sophomores to work on campus, Carter said.

Before Carter became director of financial aid, students were awarded work/study funds without designation. The students could then choose whether to have State work/study or Federal work/study, but were not required to notify the Financial Aid Office.

Subsequently, the Financial Aid Office had no way to accurately account for each fund until timesheets were turned in to the office, explained Carter.

The practice was against federal law, he said.

In most cases, students opted for the state work/study. Salaries for off-

campus work/study jobs are higher than their on-campus counterparts. Off-campus ranges \$8-\$10 an hour while on-campus tops at \$4.70 an hour.

In requiring sophomores and new students to work on campus, the Financial Aid Office hopes to stabilize the dwindling State work/study funds, and at the same time keep the unused federal funds from being taken away, explained Carter.

New students and sophomores can switch to State work/study if funding allows for it.

However, this shifting between State and Federal work/study funds will not start on a full scale until next year, stated Carter.

Prucha speaks on missionary history

By DARCIE JORGENSEN
Staff Reporter

The role of Protestant and Catholic missionaries in the Pacific Northwest was addressed by Francis Paul Prucha, S.J. in the Engineering auditorium November 15.

"There are two roads to conversion which missionaries may follow," says Prucha, a professor emeritus from Marquette University, and a visiting professor to the University of Washington. "In the beginning, both paths were toward the same goal, but traveling in different directions, and moving independent of one another.

"The first path was Anglo-Protestant," he says, addressing a group of 25, mostly composed of Jesuits. "It was ethno-centric, that is, aimed to make the Native Americans into copies of its white neighbors. Its components were the replacement of Anglo-Saxon law for what was regarded as Indian anarchy, the Puritan ethic of hard work, individual ownership of property rather than communal ownership, education beginning with small children, and changes in civility through change in the appearance of the Indians. As one Englishman put it, 'Get the Indian out of the blanket and into trousers with a pocket in them.'"

"For Catholic missionaries," says Prucha, "conversion was the goal."

Prucha says that the two methods shared some similarities in that, "both were Western European Christians, both were a part of the missionary impulse of the Nineteenth century, they heeded Jesus' command to baptize all nations, and were interested in saving individual souls, and with education." The difference between the Protestant and Catholic approaches to education was that the Jesuits had schools in the Indian reservations, and the Protestants put the schools off the reservations.

"There were other subtle differences as well," he says. "Among them was that the Catholics depended on sacraments and minimal faith. The Protestant conversion demanded a complete switch, while the Catholics accepted the Indians' nature. The Catholics did alter the Indian lifestyle in some ways, however.

They demanded that the Indians be settled, not nomadic, that there be peace among tribes, and demanded political and social stability...That the Indian qualities were kept, if not in the way of their conversion, just about defines the Jesuit method.

"The most striking difference," according to Prucha, "was that the Jesuits were not Americans, but strangers. In order to recruit Catholic



Fr. Francis Paul Prucha speaks in the Engineering Auditorium.

missionaries, it was necessary to go to other countries. The result of this was that the Catholics gave the Indians individuality, not Americanism.

"Today," he says, "there is no more undercutting. A convergence on the road to conversion has occurred. This is

because the Protestants lost their earlier drive for all to conform, and it has been replaced with science and technology. The Catholics became more accepting of American society, and also became more numerous."

"The roads converged," says Prucha, "when the signposts were changed."

States approve official language

By MIKE LIGOT
Staff Reporter

English is the most commonly used language in the United States. But should it be the official language?

On Nov. 8, voters in Florida, Colorado, and Arizona, all states with sizable Spanish-speaking populations, approved proposals that made English their official language.

What does this say about the use of other languages, and what sociological impact they would have on the United States?

"I think that it's an unnecessary kind of law," commented Robert Larson, Seattle University professor of sociology. "There's no doubt that English is the official language, so in that sense it does not have to be affirmed in law. By declaring it an official language, it seems to me to demean other languages."

Next to English, Spanish is the most

widespread language used in the United States. It is spoken in most of the southwestern states, Florida, and the New York City area, among others.

In Southern Florida, especially the Miami area, Spanish is most influential. In one generation, Miami has become a bilingual English-Spanish area, causing resentment amongst the English-speaking population. "I didn't move to Miami to live in a Spanish-speaking province," one Miami resident said in a New York Times article written before the elections.

His comment brings to mind the oft-times violent French-English language struggle in Canada. Larson, however, doesn't see much similarity between the Canadian and American situations. "There is a lot longer history in the English-French (situation) than what we have here," he said.

In comparison, the Miami situation never was a concern until the early '60s when Cubans started heading for Miami

during the early years of Fidel Castro's regime.

Spanish is, however, the language most thought of when discussions of the possibility of American bilingualism occur. And just what role should foreign languages play in the United States?

Jeff Hengst, the foreign student advisor and director of English Language Services, feels that foreign languages should have a greater presence in the United States.

"Learning a second language gives you an opportunity to understand your own thinking process," Hengst said. "It increases your own self awareness."

However, "it's not simply learning a second language in school. You cannot simply enforce people to speak other languages. There must be a meaningful reason to want to learn other languages."

He recommended an "intermingling" with other cultures, other lifestyles, situations involving "people intermingling in a scholastic or professional environment where communication is necessary between different language groups."

Seattle and Washington State have sizable non-American populations. How would these issues affect them?

Larson doesn't think that Washington will become bilingual English and Spanish anytime soon. "The Spanish-speaking population is very small, compared to the rest of the population," he said. "It's not likely to happen very soon. Other ethnic minorities are more demanding."

Hengst said that the Seattle area, "compared to the national average, is high" when it comes to intercultural relations. "But I see it having a long way to go."

He thinks that Seattleites see their international communities as "cute, almost a kind of an embellishment to the community," which he sees as demeaning. "However, Seattle does encourage proper attention to minorities, international coalitions, and

community awareness organizations," he said.

Hengst cites New York City as an ideal model of a city with large minority populations. "It's a place where people from other cultures and languages can have their communities where they can speak, live their national culture, and at the same time integrate, live, and work with English-speaking people," he explains. "The city has a tremendous vivacity that is attributed to this."

What about the possibility of Spanish becoming the United States' second national language?

"It could happen," said Larson, "but it's not a very near at hand thing." However, "if things change dramatically in a short time, that would be a possibility."

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Gerou explains Connolly policies

By STEVE CLARKE
Editor

Though individual area residents are not allowed to use Connolly Center without a membership or a member's presence, Seattle University provides free use of the facilities to several community groups, according to Nancy Gerou, director of university sports.

Gerou said supervised groups from the community regularly make use of the center. Those organizations include the Central Area Youth Association, the local YMCA, the Filipino Youth Association and the Central Area Boys and Girls Clubs.

Unrestricted use of the facilities stopped in the 1970s after vandalism caused tens of thousands of dollars in damage, she said.

"There wasn't anybody monitoring the facility," Gerou noted. She said individuals not affiliated with SU must either purchase a yearly membership or be accompanied by an SU member.

Guests must pay one dollar, she added, and the memberships cost \$250. "It's the lowest thing on the market," except for the YMCA, she said.

Gerou responded to questions about Connolly's accessibility to the community which were raised in a letter to the Spectator last month. She said she would like to see certain times, possibly on weekends, when kids from the neighborhood could come in and play ball.

"I will do everything I possibly can," she said, "but I have to stop short of throwing the doors open."

Gerou expressed doubt about SU's ability, as a non-profit organization, to put notices about the facility in community newspapers.

"I'm not sure I can legally advertise

it," she said. She noted it is not usual for universities to pay to publicize services which could compete with businesses.

All in all, Gerou said, "there has been a real improvement" in making the community's minority population feel comfortable at Connolly Center.

She cited the recent removal of intimidating steel bars at the entrance to the center. "They'd turn off anybody," Gerou said. She likened the old entrance to something which would greet prisoners at Walla Walla.

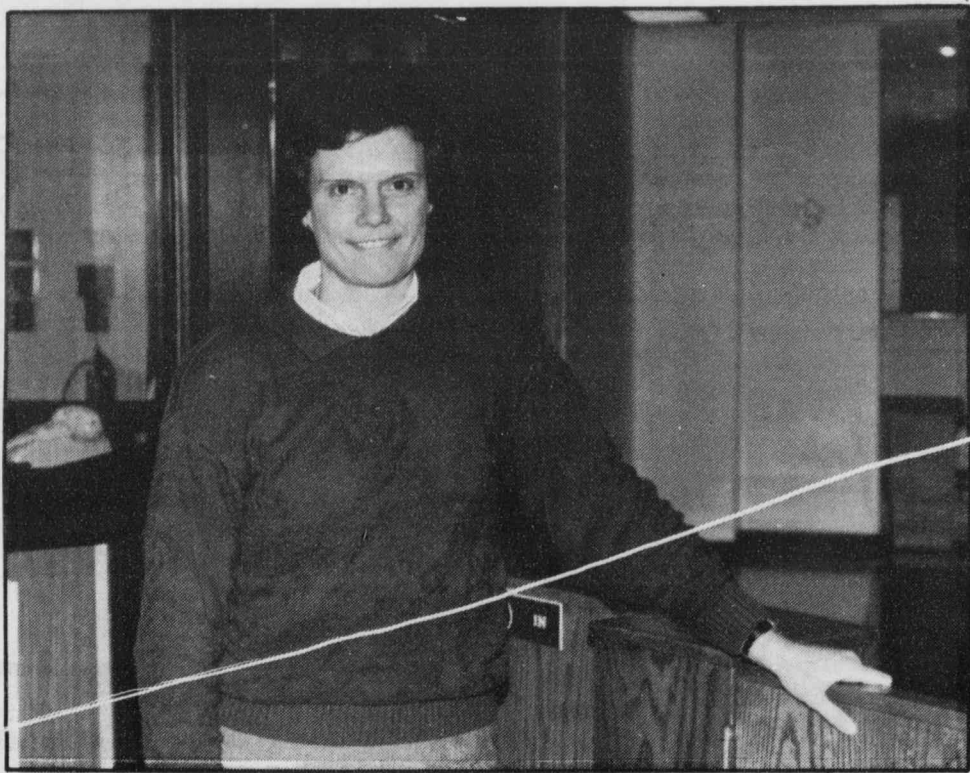
Gerou added that while the facility can help give local youngsters an alternative to hanging around on the streets, the city has the primary responsibility for providing needed resources. "Our number one obligation is Seattle University," she said.

Thomas Krueger, who heads SU's office of minority affairs, said he believes the university is working to improve relations with the surrounding neighborhood. He said it is important to have Connolly Center available to the community but added SU possesses more important resources for the area's growth.

"They need to have access to an education," Krueger stressed.

Joseph McGowan of campus ministry agreed the concentration on SU's role in the community should not be on Connolly Center. McGowan said much work needs to be done to improve relations between the university and the community. "Our record for supporting this neighborhood is poor," he noted.

"There are many people going there that are black," he said of the facility. McGowan said he remembered the problems when Connolly Center lacked supervision and membership fees. "The place was going to close," he recalled. "It won't run on goodwill."



Nancy Gerou stands in front of the new entrance to Connolly Center.

Feedback plan initiated

Beginning Winter Quarter, Spectator distribution stands will sport "talkback" boxes on their sides.

The boxes will be used for students to provide comments and suggestions to the ASSU, which approved the program Tuesday evening.

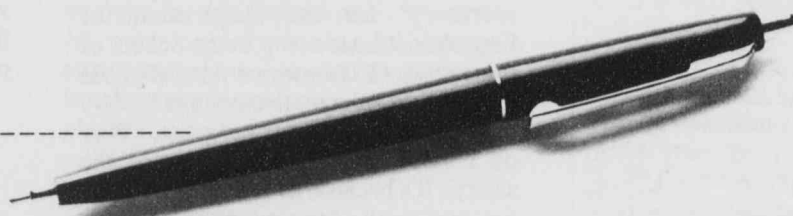
Coloring and lettering for the boxes will match those of the Spectator stands.

Barton Ransom, ASSU non-traditional

student representative, introduced the measure. He noted that compilation of responses would need to consider the possibility of loading similar to ballot stuffing. He added the program was nonetheless worthwhile as a way of maintaining feedback from students to the ASSU.

Cost for producing boxes for the 15 stands was estimated at \$160. The program passed without objection

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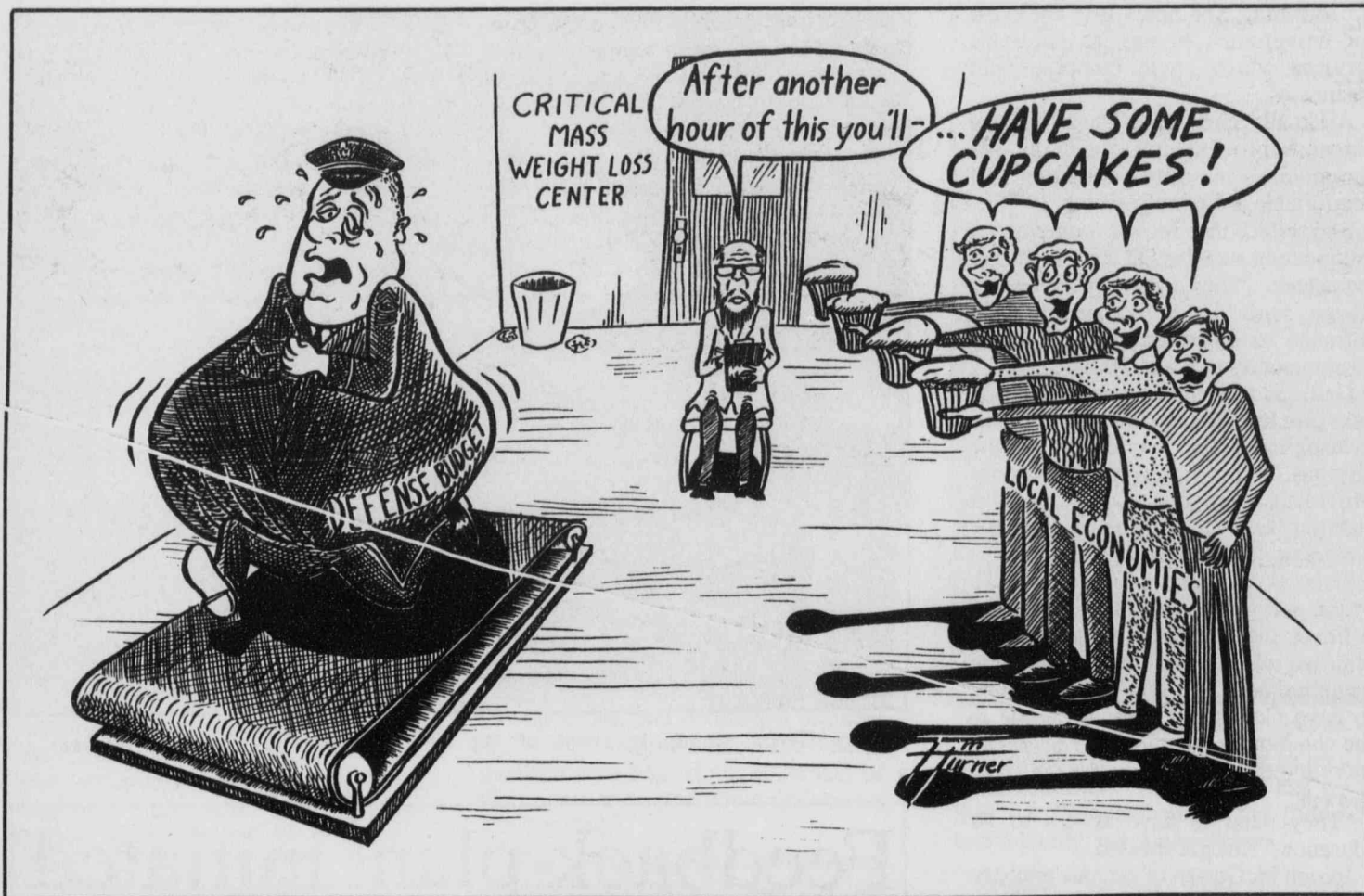
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Defense budget needs a sharp knife



By STEVE CLARKE
Editor

Members of Congress who bring large defense projects to their areas have traditionally been looked upon as lords by their constituents. Nowhere has this been more true than in our own Washington State, where the "Senators from Boeing," Henry Jackson and Warren Magnuson, wielded awesome power, repeatedly corraling huge payloads into the state and handily winning re-elections.

Today's budget situation, where an estimated one quarter of every tax dollar goes to paying the interest on our debt, requires us to look at a different role for the federal government in local economies.

A few weeks ago, this column called for close scrutinizing of new weapon systems proposals. This is needed, but it is not enough. Waste in defense spending means lost resources for America's social needs, and must be cut away whenever possible.

Revelations that the Air Force paid over \$7000 for a coffee pot, to cite one case, have led some to believe a few whistle-blowers in the Pentagon could go a long way towards cutting the defense budget. While tighter auditing is definitely a needed first step, significant reductions in spending will require inventive thinking and short-term sacrifices on the part of localities across the nation.

Substantial sums of money could be saved by closing some of our military

bases around the country. Many are simply not needed but kept alive (for millions of dollars a year) because of pork-barrel politics. In an article published last summer in the Christian Science Monitor, Rep. Richard Armey (R-Texas) cited the longevity of Fort Douglas in Utah, built in 1862 to protect stagecoach routes from Indian attacks. The fort is still in operation.

Many obsolete bases exist, according to Armey, and the reason is clear. They pump money into local economies.

But figures Armey cited reveal that when bases have been closed, many times civilian employment goes up. "A 1977 study of the effects of 100 closings since 1961 by the Pentagon's Office of Economic Adjustment found a

47 percent increase in civilian jobs at defense facilities that had been turned over to local governments or the private sector," he wrote.

Among the uses of former military bases are office/industrial parks, municipal or general aviation airports and college campuses. Land for these uses is hard to find and extremely expensive, especially in urban areas. Closing down a base can provide options in an area which were not previously practical.

One area where inventive thinking is required is the problem of Defense Department employees going to work for defense contractors after they retire from military service. This "revolving door" system encourages military personnel to keep quiet about unnecessary costs in order to get a good job later on.

Efforts to break up this "good old boy" network run into practical problems. Companies manufacturing defense products need advice from people who have military experience.

It isn't going to be easy to break such ingrained systems as those which surround military spending. Americans are used to having defense decisions made for them, but the military will not shrink on its own. Such is not the nature of large organizations.

Congress needs a sign that citizens will support politicians who consider a broader area than their own districts. Watchdogs and innovators also need support if inroads are to be made in cutting budgets where previously little accountability existed.

Mike Lowry refused to support the new Navy home port in Everett because he thought it wasn't a wise use of resources. Mr. Lowry will not be representing this state next year.

Former senator John Tower is quoted as having once argued that "reductions in defense only put people out of work." President-elect Bush appears to be leaning towards appointing Tower as our next secretary of defense.

These are not good signs.

Letters

Big win?

Do you perhaps agree that your headline in the Special Election Issue of the Spectator was very misleading?

If, as has been verified, only 49-50 percent of the people of the U.S.A. voted in this past presidential election, and 48 percent voted for Michael Dukakis, I would suggest that George Bush was elected by about 26 percent of the people in this country. Bush Wins It Big? Really?

Fran Winters

Turnover

I would like to respond to the article in the Nov. 17 issue of The Spectator regarding staff turnover. I agree that something must be done. It seems that every fall I call departments around campus to get various pieces of information, I get, "Just a minute. I have to ask someone. I'm new here." However, there are people on the staff at Seattle University who do stay. Maybe we are becoming rarities. I've been here six years.

I am not a financial aid or admissions

officer, a department head or among the registrar personnel. I'm "just a secretary" for the Department of Educational Leadership in the School of Education. I do various administrivia for three professors, two adjunct faculty and 95 students in the program. Why do I stay? It's certainly not for the salary. It's because of the people I work for and with, the importance of an excellent education and the pride I take in being able to promote Seattle University as a source for that education. Students, present and future applicants for the doctoral program, need a steady source of information and feedback. They are investing at least three years and approximately \$25,000 for that degree.

I noted there was no mention of the turnover of those of us on the "lower rung" of the staff ladder. The percentage figures for us would probably be comparable, if not higher. We are just as important, in our own way, to the image and productivity of Seattle university.

It is nice to be recognized for accomplishments and devotion. Luncheons and a Christmas party are a way for us to get to know one another but they are definitely not the foundation for building and retaining the staff community at Seattle University.

The bottom line today - the foundation - is market value for all the staff, bottom, middle and top. Lay that foundation, then add the bricks and mortar to finish the building

Marlene Olson
Secretary

Right-to-die

In your Nov. 3 edition I was quoted in the story on Mary O'Conner and the right to die as saying, "It is hard to draw the line between those who are dying and those who are just costly."

Although senility is advancing rapidly, I believe I said more than that. The basic distinction is between allowing someone to die and killing someone directly. Then in cases of allowing someone to die by removing treatment the primary consideration has to do with extraordinary means, i.e., it is not necessary to keep someone alive by extraordinary means. Then the discussion begins on extraordinary means and consideration of treatment costs, hardships on the family, pain on the part of the patient and so forth.

It was in that context that I was warning about a rush to remove life-

support systems just because the system, not the patient, is costly. Since the interview was conducted over the phone and I had no knowledge of the particular case, I was giving general guidelines in such cases.

Gary Chamberlain
Theology and Religious Studies.

Editor's note: The Spectator regrets any misunderstanding caused by the article.

Comparison

An article in last week's Spectator compares the action of the disrupters of Vice President Bush's talk at Seattle University with the action of Christ driving the moneychangers out of the temple.

Aside from the rather startling comparison of these disrupters with Christ, the article completely ignores the historical difference between the political system of Judea in the first century A.D. with the present position in the United States. At that time all things in Judea were run by Pontius

Please see 'Letters' page 5

Missed opportunity in reform bill

Editor's note: Apparently the SU community is tied up with finals and projects. This guest editorial appears courtesy of the National Forum, which is funded by AFSCME, the public employees union.

By DIANA M. PIERCE
Dir., Women and Poverty Project

Two years ago, President Reagan proclaimed that it was time to take the welfare system out of the "horse and buggy" days. Congress has held hearings, governors have convened commissions and reform organizations have written proposals. A number of states and cities have experimented with reforms. Yet despite truly good intentions and hard work, the proposed legislation, particularly the bill sponsored by Sen. Moynihan, falls far short of the welfare reform its sponsors set out to accomplish.

To address the real failure of the welfare system is a formidable task. In concrete terms, the welfare mother, who is usually young and/or has very young children, who may also be a minority, and/or a high school dropout, and/or have poor health, a disability, or a child who is ill/disabled, and/or live in a poor or remote neighborhood - must be "jumped" to the front of the

unemployment line. This takes her over a queue of unemployed which includes ex-steelworkers, secretaries, and many others with years of experience and/or education - and few disadvantages of race, sex disability or parenting responsibilities.

Ironically, the "welfare reform" package contained in the Senate bill keeps poor families *on* welfare, provides few resources to those leaving welfare and leaves both groups in poverty. Aside from the quite good child support enforcement provisions, the Senate bill is primarily a program that imposes "work" requirements on welfare recipients while doing little to help people move into real jobs.

What the Senate bill does *not* do is just as important as what it does:

- * There is no minimum benefit. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children benefit for an average welfare family - a mother with two children - averages \$359 per month, less than *half* the poverty line. Benefits range from \$118 per month in Alabama to over \$600 in New York, much greater than the real differences in costs of living.

- * There is no guarantee of appropriate education and training, such as remedial education, English as a second language, post-secondary education or on-the-job training.

- * Participation quotas allow little

flexibility to states to concentrate training and education resources where they are needed most and spread scarce dollars thinly, helping no one person enough to make a difference.

- * There is no provision for overcoming the barriers of race, sex and geographical isolation that prevent many from obtaining wages sufficient to leave welfare and provide adequately

are part time and minimum wage, job training will only lead to one more cycle of poverty, not a road out. If there is not enough child care, affordable and available, and no health care coverage through employment, jobs will only last as long as transition support or the next crisis. Some of these elements are addressed in other welfare reform legislation, such as the

"Ironically, the 'welfare reform' package...keeps poor people *on* welfare, provides few resources to those leaving welfare and leaves both groups in poverty."

for their families.

Welfare reform which includes these missing elements would begin to address the *real* failure of welfare - its failure to enable people to leave poverty. But to change the welfare system without addressing the economy and social infrastructure is to set people up for failure.

If there are no jobs, or the only jobs

House bill. Others are found in state-level welfare reform, and others must be addressed by labor, civil rights, health and education legislation. To propose reform without these elements is to miss an opportunity to enable welfare recipients to leave poverty as well. And that's the main point of reform in the first place.

Letters

From 'Letters' page 4

Pilate with the authority of the Roman Empire. No mechanisms existed for the peaceful and lawful adjustment of political differences. By very painful means, over many centuries, we have evolved a system that gives dissent a lawful, peaceful and viable method of redressing political grievances.

It seems that the disrupters are willing to discard all the painful progress and recede to direct violence. Hitler also had this attitude.

David W. Schroeder
Professor

Evaluations

By BART RANSOM
ASSU Rep.

An education is a very serious thing that requires a tremendous amount of responsibility. Every student should demand the highest quality of education

available, and take active measures to ensure that it is obtained.

At the end of each quarter we are asked to evaluate our instructors. This is a very serious process that should not be taken lightly. The majority of us probably do not realize how this affects the life of the instructor.

Seattle University is not a public institution that relies upon research grants, therefore, the evaluation of instructor effectiveness is not based on how often they publish and how much money they generate for their departments. It is dependent, however, upon their effectiveness to relay information to students. This effectiveness is primarily determined by the student, in the student evaluation form at the end of the quarter.

For the instructor, his/her salaries, merit pay, promotion, rank and tenure, are all heavily dependent upon the student evaluations. It is therefore the responsibility of the student to be objective when evaluating the instructor. Put aside personality differences, and your grade, and look primarily at the effectiveness of the

instructor to convey his/her message.

In the past SU has lost quality instructors. By challenging the student to learn, instructors at times are unpopular. Popularity is not always a reflection of effectiveness, but it is often reflected in student evaluations.

One day when you are out in the working world, you too will be evaluated. Your salary, merit pay, promotion or rank and tenure may well be heavily dependent upon that evaluation. Let us hope that the evaluator is objective when looking at you, and considers your effectiveness, rather than how much they do or do not like you.

(The Faculty Senate has established a committee to evaluate this issue. In turn the ASSU Academic Committee has met to determine how student input might make this process more effective. If you have any comments or suggestions, or would like to be involved in the analysis of this process, please contact me.)

Bart Ransom
ASSU Rep.

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All letters to the editor must be 500 words or less, typed double-spaced, signed and mailed or delivered to the Spectator by noon Friday. All letters must include a telephone number and address. Letters will be published on a space available basis and may be edited as needed.

Letters over 500 words may appear as a guest editorial. Efforts will be made to contact writers of these pieces.

Staff Comment features opinions from Spectator staff members. The Spectator's editorial board consists of Steve Clarke, Ken Benes and Mischa Lanyon. Editorials and commentaries are the responsibility of the author and may not express Spectator opinion or that of Seattle University or its student body.

Merry Christmas!

The Spectator staff wishes all the best to the SU community in finals week and on through the holidays. Thanks for all the opinions; we look forward to hearing from all of you next quarter.

Happy New Year!

How do you remember a JFK?

By KEN BENES
Managing Editor

"Sometimes it's hard to believe that it actually happened."

That was the reaction of my father, a man who loved John Kennedy. And as we sat around the living room last weekend, watching all the footage shown to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of that day in Dallas, I could see a tear rolling down his face.

"Jack Kennedy wasn't the only president I ever liked," my dad told me, "but he was the only president I ever loved."

And as we watched the president's motorcade turn onto Elm Street, with the president's head suddenly bolting backward, I could see my father wince.

And then came the procession down the streets of Washington D.C. The flag covered coffin. The rider-less horse. Bobby holding Jackie's hand. John Jr.'s final salute.

On November 22, 1963, life for John Kennedy ended with a sniper's bullet. People have said America's hope died on that day. People have said that all life, both in the United States and abroad, stood still. People have said that the world, for that one day, was in shock.

I wouldn't know. I was born three years later, in November, 1966. Three years after Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby and J.P. Tippet. People have said

that everyone knows exactly where they were when word came that their president was dead.

Well I know where I was.

And now, 25 years after a nation mourned, I am a college senior. J.F.K. is again a hot topic. As is L.B.J. and R.F.K. and Vietnam and the rest of the mess they call the 1960s.

And not only is it hard to believe that all of it actually happened, but it's even harder to try to comprehend what it all means. John Kennedy was shot 25 years ago. But 25 years later, we are still struggling to figure out who John Kennedy really was.

To many, he was a hero. After all we do have an airport in New York named after the man. And there's the Kennedy Center in D.C. And there's the Kennedy Space Station in Florida. Not

to mention all the other streets and auditoriums and high schools named Kennedy.

But to others, he was a president high on profile, short on accomplishments. They cite the Bay of Pigs fiasco. They talk of mob connections. They mention womanizing. They remember a John Kennedy who was full of faults that were forgiven in death.

My first introduction to J.F.K. came with a movie called "P.T. 109." This told me the story of young John, the sailor. A pretty good movie, it was filled with all the things I looked for as a kid: action, adventure and heroes.

Later I would learn that the back injuries sustained by J.F.K. may have led to marijuana smoking in the White House. This came from my 9th grade history teacher, an avid Kennedy-hater.

"What could be worse than a pot smoking, wife cheating liar?" he'd ask. I didn't know.

But I did watch a movie called "The Missiles of October," which was based on the Cuban Missile Crisis. What a great film. William Devane played John. Martin Sheen played Bobby. Throughout the film, J.F.K. neither smokes pot nor cheats on his wife. But he does save the world from nuclear holocaust.

Later I would learn that Bobby was really the brains behind the entire handling of the situation. So who knows?

In high school, one of the books I read was called "Why Nations Go to War," by John Stoessinger. In a chapter dealing with the Vietnam War, Stoessinger states that Kennedy, during his presidency of 1,000 days, was very critical of U.S. involvement. "Kennedy wanted nothing to do with the war," Stoessinger said. "He was pressed relentlessly by the military to commit combat troops, but he refused to the end."

Some agree with this. Other do not, citing the 16,000 U.S. advisors Kennedy placed in Vietnam before his death. So who knows?

In college, one of the many books on Kennedy that I read was called

"L.B.J. and the J.F.K. Connection," written by Gregory McDonald, a former C.I.A. agent. This book gives an account of how the Nikita Krushchev hired Lyndon Johnson to help with the plot against the U.S. president. Krushchev, embarrassed in the Cuban Missile Crisis, wanted Kennedy out. Johnson, afraid of a Kennedy dynasty, wanted to be president. So the plan supposedly came together, and a Soviet agent code-named "Saul" shot the president from Dallas' grassy knoll.

But then history teaches us that Lee Harvey Oswald worked alone, firing from a Dallas' book depository. So who knows?

One person who does is Geraldo Rivera, who helped to convict Oswald last week on a television special. Some call this sensationalism, pure disrespect to the memory of a president. But others claim that Kennedy's presidency was one based purely on sensationalism and disrespect. So who knows?

What I do know is that we can't change history. John Kennedy has been dead for 25 years, and he cannot be brought back. Yet hopefully, through the exploration of our history, we can learn something about the man who was once a U.S. president.

And until then, I suppose that every once in a while, I will see footage of the presidential motorcade turning onto Elm Street, with the president's head suddenly bolting backward. And if I look over to my father, I'm sure I'll see a tear rolling down his face.

Journal: a Spec reporter reflects

By DAVID SPRIGGS
Staff Reporter

One year has past since I started reporting for The Spectator. I wrote either for credit, for my portfolio or just because a story needed to be voiced. I cannot speak for everyone on staff, when I say this past year, and a quarter, has given me some very interesting insights.

Most of the reporters, including me, have the rare distinction of being journalism majors. That means, I take classes upon classes on how to write well within certain journalistic parameters. Also, I am required to take classes in law and history. On top this exists another more gruesome task. I have to balance this work with writing for The Spectator. What I mean by writing boils down to juggling school work gathering material for stories and actually finding time to write these stories.

The juggling school work part has become easy. I, like most of my peers, have learned to give up the finer things in life, like sleep. However, mastery of an excuse to an instructor, for missing their class, has eluded me.

Difficulty comes in getting a story from idea to printed matter. Let's assume that I am allowed to work on an idea which the editors like. The next plan of action leads me to find out who to talk to on campus. If it is students I must talk to, then I am in for a pretty easy interview.

Students interviews tend to be quick. They answer the questions specifically and candidly without wasting time. For example, I had done an article about a student who is a writer for an L.A. comedy club. Learning about the comedy scene in LA from my peer proved more interesting than taking down notes about a proposed fountain on the upper mall.

A subject which leads me to say a

little bit about administrative and faculty interviews. The administrative interviews, from my experience, have and had all the excitement of the first play in a Seahawk game. In other words, boring, predictable and frustrating. I sometimes get frustrated when trying to get administrators on the phone for five minutes. Or trying to explain to them; the Spectator is a student newspaper.

A student newspaper cannot be a public relations tool for the university. When it does so, it ceases to be a newspaper and becomes a public relations publication. Most administrators fail to make this distinction. They sometimes tell me the Spec should print more "positive" things about the school.

Also, I have come to find out that the administration constantly overlooks another aspect about the Spectator. Even though the Spectator has student editing and reporting, (which lead to honest mistakes), still it runs on a professional level. Administrators tend to ask to see the article before it is published. Or they will, in an interview, try to move on to different subjects. We use the same rules for writing a story as the Seattle Times or New York Times or Washington Post. That means if the reporters or editors from the afore mentioned papers will not let read the material before it is printed do not expect the Spectator staff to do the same. And I get annoyed telling the administrators this time in and time out.

Except for a few on campus, most administrators give boring canned interviews. Canned interviews usually consist of rhetoric which has very little to do with the story at hand. The most intriguing canned interviews are those in which two different departments talk to one another. I then talk to the different departments and get, verbatim, the same interview. Subsequently, I have come to

predict most administrative interviews/stories.

Faculty interviews/stories have some of the same problems as administrative but tend to be interesting.

The story goes to print. And, I await something more nerve racking than winter quarter registration: reaction. The journalism guru's usually have constructive criticism. What urks me is the critiques from the non-journalism experts. Comments regarding whether or not Managing Editor Ken Benes has extreme suction powers, display the apparent apathy on campus. Or, I cannot seriously listen to the person who criticizes the papers production and the reporters irresponsibility; yet they have never bothered to contact the Spectator, either by letter or visiting.

And heaven forbid an apparent

mistake makes in print.

The worst case scenario comes from a former employee of this institution. She felt insulted by a story I wrote. She really believed, I should have used her as the only source for a story I was writing. Explanations and patience did not help the situation either. She, subsequently, threatened to ruin my collegiate career at SU.

But aside from all of the problems and obstacles I have encountered, I still get a good feeling from compliments. These compliments mean I am learning and performing well. The kudos means people will read the Spectator next week.

Maybe, that's what the real world is going to be like. If that is the case, then I have really learned a lot about being a professional journalist.

Barbara Bush's beauty tips for the holidays

It is a well known fact that people look to the first lady to set fashion trends. It is also commonly known that behind every great president was a fashionable woman. Just look at Eleanor Roosevelt or Jacqueline Kennedy or, of course, Nancy Reagan. Since I am your future first lady, I want to share some beauty tips I thought of especially for the holidays!

* First of all, I like my hair. I find it very festive to wear it as white as the new fallen snow.

* For make-up: I'm going to look like a Christmas tree! I won't wear too much make-up because my wrinkles give me a textured look just like a fir tree. I'll make my eyes look like ornaments-- bright blue eye shadow so

they look like bright blue balls. And of course, a cherry red mouth, making me voluptuous so my Georgie will kiss me under the MX misstoe.

* My best friend Nancy Reagan is loaning me one of her cute red dresses so I can look like Santa with my tummy jiggling like a bowl full of jelly.

* Now that George has been elected I can be daring. I'm throwing away those reinforced toe nylons and sporting a sexy open toe look. Luckily, my odor eaters give me added height because we all know how high George can get at a Christmas party.

I hope you find these tips helpful. I know I will. Happy Holidays!

Take this holiday examination

By KEN BENES
Managing Editor

It's official!
Thanksgiving is over. The holiday season is here.
That's right, for the next 24 days, the stores will be jammed, the trees will go up and the colored light bulbs will burn brightly. Start sending those Christmas cards. Start wrapping those presents. Start puckering up under the mistletoe.
And buy buy buy buy buy.
But while you're standing in the check-out line with that bundle of merchandise, you might want to ask yourself the following question: What does all of this chaos actually mean?
If you would like to find the true meaning of Christmas, don't look into your soul. Self reflection won't work in this case. Instead, take the following test. And see what you know about the true holiday spirit.

- Christmas is the celebration of whose birth?
 - Pontius Pilot
 - Jesus
 - John Lennon
 - J.C. Penney
- Jesus was born in what little town?
 - Baltimore
 - Berlin
 - Bethlehem
 - Brussels
- Jesus was born in:
 - a taxi stuck in traffic
 - a shopping center
 - Swedish Hospital
 - a manger
- Complete the following Christmas carol: "Hark the herald angels sing..."
 - "I ate lunch at Burger King..."
 - "He bought me a diamond ring..."
 - "I went on a weekend fling..."
 - "Glory to the newborn king..."
- According to the song, what did your true love give you on the first day of Christmas?
 - A six-pack of Budweiser
 - A partridge in a pear tree
 - A migraine headache
 - Nothing
- A yule log is:
 - Something your dog leaves on the lawn
 - Something your dog leaves on the carpet
 - Something your dog leaves on the sofa
 - None of the above
- Rudolph is:
 - One of Hitler's former right hand men
 - A silent film heart throb
 - A reindeer with a big red nose
 - Something you do into the toilet after drinking too much rum and eggnog
- Mistletoe is:
 - One of George Bush's new defense systems
 - Norm Johnson's nickname
 - Something you wouldn't want to get caught under
 - Something you would want to get caught under
- Why does Santa go down chimneys?
 - He lost his keys in his dishwasher
 - Santa is always locked out because of his criminal record
 - Why not?
 - Only Mrs. Claus knows for sure
- Which member of SU's faculty most resembles Santa Claus?
 - David Schroeder
 - William Sullivan, S.J.
 - Jim Parry
 - None. Santa is an original
- Why does Santa have elves?
 - Because they're cheap labor
 - Because somebody has to clean up after all those reindeer
 - Because somebody outside of Taiwan needs to manufacture toys
 - Because elves are nice people
- Who wrote the song "Silent Night"?
 - Elvis Presley
 - Bruce Springsteen
 - The Mormon Tabernacle Choir
 - Some German guy
- Which of the following was one of Santa's reindeer?
 - Twister
 - Sleezy
 - Prancer
 - Ratfink



This is a photo of Ken's apartment on January 1. Does your place ever get this trashed? Read question 17 and answer.

- How does Santa travel around the world so fast on Christmas Eve?
 - Magic
 - Solid rocket boosters
 - Steroid infested reindeer
 - Nobody knows
- How much does Santa earn per year?
 - Nothing. Santa works for free.
 - Santa is paid in terms of milk and cookies.
 - \$40 in tax refunds.
 - \$2 billion
- What do most Americans do on December 26?
 - Complain about the gifts they received
 - Complain about their relatives
 - Take down and throw away the Christmas tree
 - Shop
- What do most Americans do on New Years Eve?
 - Drink a lot and trash the place.
 - Trash the place and drink a lot
 - Drink and trash
 - Trash and drink
- What do most Americans do on New Years Day?
 - Cure their hangovers
 - Clean up whatever they trashed the night before
 - Watch college football's bowl games
 - All of the above

The Answers

answer, contact me at the Spec.
14a, 15d, 16d, 17a, 18d. For explanations on any
1b, 2c, 3d, 4d, 5b, 6d, 7c, 8d, 9d, 10d, 11d, 12d, 13c,

Two roomies going in opposite directions

By KEN BENES
Managing Editor

This is the story of two people who share an apartment together. One is a male college student. The other is a business woman. Like the Neil Simon play, the two make up an "Odd Couple."
Jonel, the female character in this story, and Ken, the other character, both started at SU in 1985. For one year, they were your typical run-of-the-mill college students.
But then things changed. Due to financial reasons, Jonel decided to quit school. Ken, fortunate enough to receive financial aid, stayed at SU and is now near graduation.
People like Ken, the recipient of a higher education, are supposed to do better than people like Jonel, right? Not in this case.
Jonel went on to study banking at a training school. From there she was hired by Rainier Bank as a teller, but quickly moved up. She now works terrific hours, gets a long lunch and sits at a comfortable desk in a comfortable

office. And best of all, she earns paid good money.
Ken on the other hand, sits at an old, beat up desk in an uncomfortable chair. He shares his office with 10 other people. He spends his day juggling History, Sociology and Mass Communications in his head. In his spare time he writes articles ranging from yucky to yuckier. And worst of all, he earns very little money.
Jonel's future looks bright. More promotions. More raises. Ken just hopes that some newspaper will hire him. And most first and second year journalist make around \$12,000. Ken's student loans are currently at about three times that.
When not working, Jonel relaxes. She cooks dinner. She sleeps. She shops. She does whatever she feels like. And best of all, she stays young.
Ken usually works past midnight. He then sleeps a few hours. Shortly after, Jonel wakes him up and provides him with breakfast. She comments that he looks older, and unhealthy.
Ken then begs Jonel to trade places. "I would if I could," she says. "So would I," he replies.

Buell has a ball running Big Moose

By MOLLY CURREN
Staff Reporter

The hypnotic tempo of Haitian tribal voodoo-trance music intermingles with the low roar of a multitude of conversations. Topics range from a cellular biology final to mankind's inability to take responsibility for its own actions.

A sweet pungent aroma of freshly ground coffeebeans levitates in the air and wraps around anyone who comes through the door. Susan, the sandwich-maker, rolls her year-old son's stroller back and forth with her foot hoping to pacify him as she preps food for the lunch rush. Dick, the owner of the place, is busing tables.

It is Monday morning at the Big Moose Cafe.

Located on the first floor of Xavier Hall, a few yards east of the school of nursing, the "Moose" might be referred to as a destination spot. It is not merely stumbled upon. One is either taken or goes there on purpose, which is how owner Dick Buell became acquainted with it.

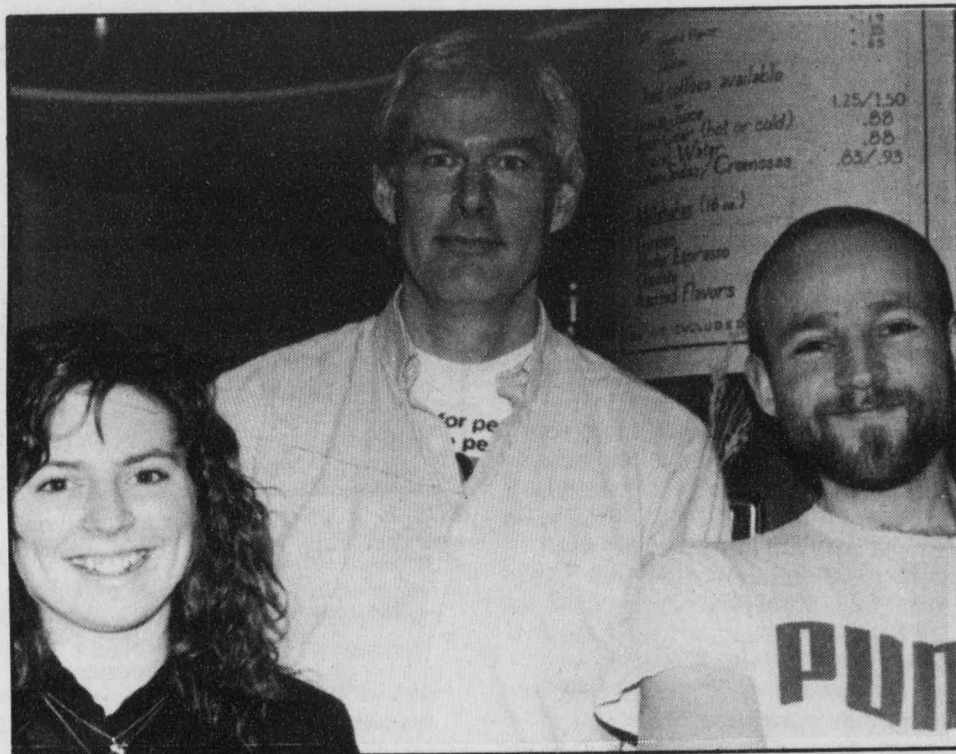
"I was very lucky to find this place and smart enough to get in on it," he says.

In 1986, after a four-year partnership which began in October of '82, Buell attained full ownership of what was then Monorail Espresso, and changed the name to the Big Moose Cafe.

"It sounds good when you say it over the phone," Buell says.

Buell likes the idea of his cafe being a challenge to find, a hole-in-the-wall, because it adds to the attraction.

"It's pretty homey in here, and that has to do mainly with the location and the people who come in. There's nothing territorial about this place because it's wide open in a way that you can talk to somebody you don't know, or they talk to you and it's no big deal.



Dick Buell (center) with Big Moose workers Stacey Waterman and Jim Everett.

Conversations cross-pollinate because everybody in here has something in common."

Buell attributes a large part of the Moose's success to the only three basic components over which he has control: the music, service, and a consistently great cup of coffee.

The music library consists of traditional African drum folk music and Cajun rhapsodies to the Beatles and Van Morrison.

Buell feels music acts as a control device. The mood of the patrons, as well as the conversation level, is effected by the music being played.

As for service, Buell is accountable on all levels. He is owner, management, mechanic, dishwasher, diplomat, and stock person.

Buell trains his staff which he says eliminates confusion as to who is responsible for what duties. His main

concern is to keep the atmosphere in the Moose casual and unthreatening.

"I give freedom to my staff. The success of running a place decently is a simple and almost over-looked formula - I trust the people working here and I give them the benefit of the doubt."

The third intentional ingredient of the Moose's special chemistry is, of course, a consistently good, strong, hot cup of coffee.

Espresso, latte, Americano, mocha, with whipping cream or half-and-half or milk or without, tall, double, single... for here or to go.

Other appealing characteristics of the cafe are not so intentional, says Buell. They just happen.

"When people come in here, they're getting the real thing. There's no room for pretension in the Moose. It's the kind of place that doesn't define you, you bring in your own definitions. And that's what makes up the essence of the

Cafe, a variety of definitions. The customers create their own atmosphere, that's why it changes it so much."

Buell says the mood in the cafe changes with the seasons, mid-terms, pre-finals, finals, and the approach and digression of vacations. Such a kaleidoscope of "definitions" and the human-like sensitivity of the Big Moose directs its multiple personalities.

"People come in with a huge weight of homework on their shoulder, their attitude rubs off on the person behind the counter or vice versa, that sets up a chain reaction. Other people pick up on those vibes and the whole environment changes. It's the same when the weather changes," explains Buell.

But, like any other business, the customer dictates the Cafe's life expectancy. Buell says his place could not work if not for what he calls the "cosmopolitan customer" of Seattle University. These are the people who Buell recognizes as courteous, well-mannered, patient, and willing to stand in line for a minute or two.

Another unintentional factor Buell accredits to the Moose's success is something he describes as the "natural flow."

"I don't necessarily try to make this place any one thing. I let it run its own course. Everything has a natural flow to it, and if you pay attention to the natural flow, without interfering with it, everything is fine.

"The only time this place physically changes is when I change the art on the wall."

An undisturbed flow and free reign to run a private business on a university campus keeps Buell fairly satisfied, although he admits he is given to thoughts of travel and a respite.

"This place pretty much runs itself, and with the way my staff is, I know I could take a short sabbatical without too much worry," Buell admits.

Although Buell will be missed by many if he does decide to leave for awhile, the Moose will always be the Moose.

SU profs recall the day JFK died

By KEN BENES
Managing Editor

On November 22, 1963, John Kennedy, president of the United States, was assassinated in Dallas. Now, 25 years later, three Seattle University professors remember their reaction to the news that their leader had been shot.

For Robert Larson, SU professor of

sociology, news of the shooting came over the radio during a cup of coffee in the Chieftain. Larson immediately ran over to the Xavier Hall lobby to watch television coverage.

"The entire campus was stunned," he said. "Everybody was going around asking if it was true. People were dismayed."

Although much of Seattle closed

down after hearing news of the shooting, SU's classes weren't officially cancelled, according to Larson. He held a class later that day.

"But people just found a place to listen or spent the next eight hours watching television," Larson added.

"I have no memory of where I was when I first heard the news," said William Guppy, SU professor of psychology. "But my reaction was one of disbelief, that it must be a mistake or a hoax. People were going around asking 'did you hear?' Nobody wanted to believe it."

For Guppy, the shooting marked the end of an era.

"The Kennedy presidency was like King Arthur's Court," he said. "If we ever had a royal family, it was the Kennedys. But the whole thing got blown up in our face."

While teaching a Western Civilization course in a Bannan Building lecture hall, Robert Harmon

was called out of class by by an SU Jesuit who informed him that Kennedy had been shot, but there was no word if the wounds were fatal.

"I went back into class and announced as calmly as I could that the president had been shot," Harmon said. "It was a hard moment for me because of the respect I have for the office of the president. I asked the class if they wanted to say a prayer, and they did."

Harmon said he then dismissed the class and walked over to the Chieftain, making himself available to discuss the incident with students while new reports came in over the radio.

"The whole campus was stunned," he said. "Students came up to me, and we talked. I can't tell you how long I stayed there or how many people I talked with. I must have gone home after awhile, and then I just drifted off into the long weekend. I don't even remember discussing the assassination with my wife."

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Is SU becoming too secularized?

By VINH DO
Staff Reporter

Judy Nill found the situation comical. The part-time journalism instructor recounts the story of a Jewish friend who had been going to Seattle University for one and a half years before realizing it was Catholic. Her friend was sitting in a classroom and, looking up, noticed a crucifix on the wall. Because she was Jewish, her first reaction was that someone was playing a joke on her. She realized later that Seattle University was a Catholic university.

Louis Gaffney, S.J., would probably not find the story of Nill's friend amusing. He wonders about the changing identity of Catholic universities. As a Jesuit educator since 1956 and as SU's former president, Gaffney has observed SU change from a "very Catholic" university with an "intense" education to one in which many educators do not feel the need to

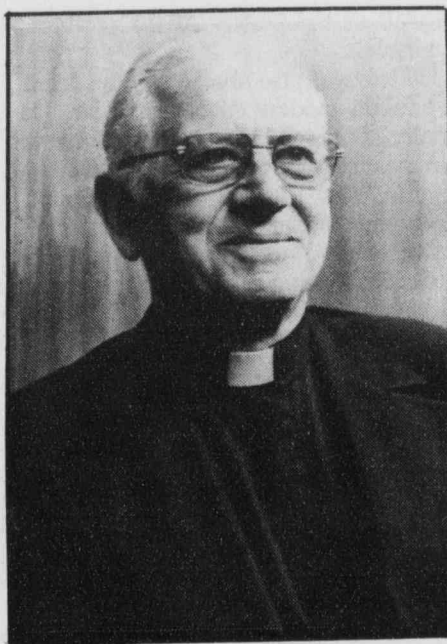
be as careful about placing emphasis on theology.

Historically, Gaffney said, the role of the Catholic university has been one that integrated philosophy and theology with other scholarly studies and one that provided a complete but also religious education.

He recalls a time in Seattle University's past when crucifixes hung in each classroom and when everyone recited a prayer at the beginning of each class period. The prayers have disappeared and Gaffney wonders if something similar will happen to the crucifixes.

"Whether gradually or all at once, I have never heard why or how the crucifixes disappeared, but it is another religious symbol that something is different now," he said.

Gaffney said Seattle University's identity as a Catholic university changed with the enrollment of more non-Catholic students—he sees this as an increasing trend—and with the decline in the number of Jesuit educators.



Fr. Louis Gaffney, S.J.

Because of these factors, Gaffney stated that Catholic schools were forced to ask themselves whether

to hold fast to their religious stance or to be more permissive, hoping to still teach theology and philosophy without compromising their religious identity.

"There is no doubt that most schools have compromised what they did at one time," Gaffney said. Harvard University, he pointed out, was once a seminary for divinity students. "It has come a long way from that."

Gaffney would not say whether SU has come a long way from its Jesuit ideal of education but he did express his regret that "we [Jesuits educators] don't have a little more of the tradition and the influence we had years ago in the area of religion."

Robert Harmon, SU's history teacher since 1953, expressed similar regrets, but credits SU's changing identity partly to the Jesuits' own changing mentality.

"We had a period, especially around the 1960's, when a lot of the Jesuits—and many of them left the Society—felt that they weren't going to talk about religion anymore but instead talk about public service," Harmon said. According to Harmon, this resulted in the de-emphasis of the religious mission of the university.

"I use to tell them [the Jesuits] that the least they could do is wear their religious garb...I kept trying to tell them that you have to make a statement that here is a Jesuit on campus," Harmon said.

Harmon would like to see more courses in church history and history of the Jesuits taught on campus. There have been a few courses in the former but none on the latter. He credits the lack to the Jesuits' unwillingness to publicize themselves and to appear pushy. "They assume that everybody knows what they do [or what they are about]," Harmon said, "and it's just not true."

Nill, for one, feels the religious atmosphere at SU is just fine. She likes SU for its dedication to open inquiry and, she says, for its spiritual values which included all faith perspectives. As a teacher representing a small part of the university, she said, "I would find it difficult to work in a private university if its spiritual values were more restricted."

Richard Sherburne, S.J., would agree. While he conceded that the religious atmosphere here is broader than some people would find comfortable, he said it is deeper than it was in the past. The religious atmosphere at SU rests more in the communication of religious and theological issues, Sherburne said, than in rituals such as daily mass attendance. Without the exploration of such issues and the intelligence and understanding stemming from it, the ritual itself would be meaningless, according to Sherburne.

Sherburne stated that the dialogue on the absence of a question and answer session generated by President-Elect George Bush's campaign visit to the

See 'Secularization' page 16

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Tie dye sales to help kids with AIDS

By THERESA McBRIEN
Staff Reporter

Death is considered a dark, necessary arc in the cycle of life. But when death strikes infants or children, we feel it's an insult to the hopes and dreams that new life represents.

In the face of a virtually unappealable death sentence like AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) a group of people in Seattle is trying to bring a ray of light into an otherwise bleak picture. The Children of Heaven project is selling tie-dye products to finance the building of an hospice for babies and children whose lives have been affected by AIDS.

"The two kind of came together," said Patrick Morgan, founder of Children of Heaven. "We created something beautiful with tie dye clothing as well as to create some money to go to this project."

Rise and Shine, a charity group based in Arlington, Washinton, that is dedicated to helping AIDS victims, will be the major recipient of funds from the sale of Children of Heaven shirts and shoes. Morgan feels it will take two years to reach their objective.

"They have a goal in mind of opening what they call Rise and Shine Village, a care facility out in the country, a healing environment that will take care of neglected or abandoned kids with the disease," said Morgan.

This symbiosis came about when Morgan, a member of Subud U.S.A., an international humanitarian society, attended a children's art camp in the Cascades. Tie dye was one of their projects. Morgan saw how much fun people of all ages had making tie dyes

as well as the beauty of the products themselves.

His life was also touched by the death of a fellow modern dancer last year. "It finally hit home that someone I knew had the disease. It's personally affecting my life," said Morgan. "It brings out a real compassionate response."

The number of children with AIDS in the Seattle area is not high compared to other metropolitan areas, according to Morgan. "But they do expect that to grow," he said.

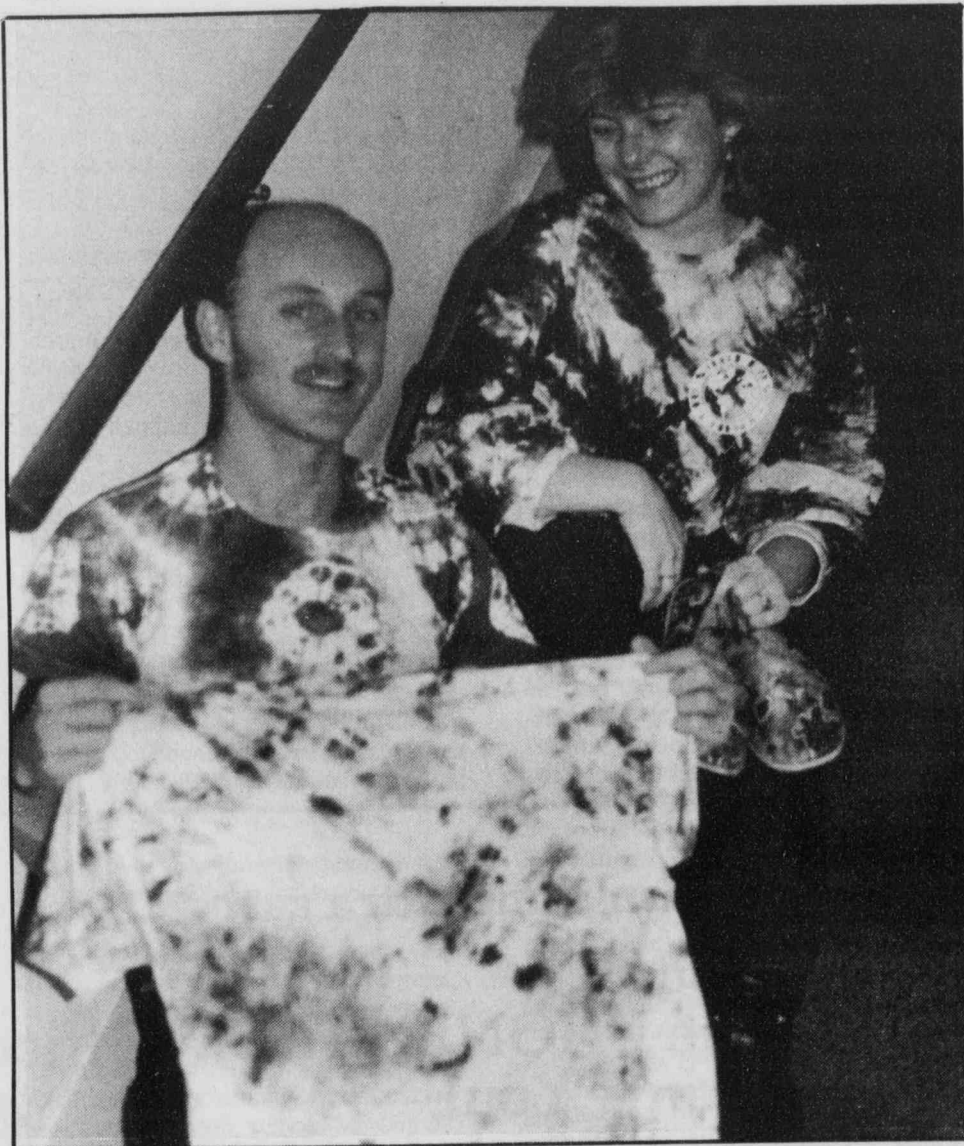
In New York City alone, 37 children died from AIDS in 1987, according to the New York Times. "We've just begun to see the devastation," said Dr. Leonard Glass, director of King County Hospital in Brooklyn. Three to four babies die of AIDS in that hospital each month, according to the Times.

The response to the local Children of Heaven project has been surprisingly positive, according to Morgan. Someone donated shoes for tie dying. Another donor handed him money, saying it felt like the right thing to do.

"That helps us to buy the supplies for the tie dying because, in a sense, we've started a business with no money," he said, laughing. "And yet it keeps going."

"People seem to be ready for this kind of thing," asserted Jasmin Webb, a graduate student at Seattle University. "The time seems to be right." An education major, Webb also participates in Susila Dharma, the charitable arm of Subud, U.S.A.

Morgan told of a woman with AIDS who gave birth but was too ill to care for her child. After the mother died, the baby was taken care of by a foster mother trained as a nurse and lived until three. The foster mother said it was a



Patrick Morgan and Jasmin Webb display their tie die products.

beautiful three years, helping that child. Children of Heaven can be contacted at 643-1904. Multi-colored cotton t-

shirts and Chinese shoes with rubber soles are available in child or adult sizes. Donations are tax deductible.

Meter maid reflects on her job

By LISA LARA
Staff Reporter

She's been kicked, hit, knocked, spit on, and had dog crap thrown on her. She's been offered bribes, verbally abused, and purposely hit by cars four or five times. She doesn't have any self defense training and doesn't want to take up arms. Seattle Parking Enforcement Officer (PEO) Carol J. Hendrickson puts up with all this and said she still loves her job.

Hendrickson has been passing out tickets for thirteen-and-a-half-years. She said, "No ticket is worth a gun or my life. If the situation is that serious, I'll radio for help or just run."

Traffic Agents in New York feel differently. According to a recent New York Times article, Adrian Rodriguez, New Traffic Agent, said he would like to see Karate training and bullet proof vests issued to Agents. Also, he said he would like to see Agents raised to the level of Peace Officer which would mean issuing arms.

Hendrickson said a drunk beat up a woman PEO who was working at the Kingdome. Another man severely beat a woman PEO while she was working at the Public Market and later she required surgery, said Hendrickson.

"When I give a ticket I'm just doing my job," said Hendrickson. "A man once told me that's what they said in the Jewish (death) camps just before they pushed them in the ovens. That really hurt my feelings."

All people are different, she said. "Sometimes you'll be talking quietly



A local Parking Enforcement Officer at work.

and the next thing you know you've been decked."

Hendrickson said, that although assaults happen, incidents are rare. She said the typical excuse is, "I was only gone a minute," but she jokes, "yeah you were only gone a minute but do you know what your car did while you were gone?"

She said people need to think about why they're mad. "Really people are mad at themselves because they've voted themselves a ticket. This is the law

that we've decide is going to work," said Hendrickson.

There's no such thing as a typical day said Hendrickson. "Or motto is to be consistantly inconsistent. One day you might be directing traffic and the next day aiding at a fire."

She maintains that although her job is tough, it's fun. She said in a way you are your own boss. "You are the eyes and ears of the Police Force," added Hendrickson. Her job can be very satisfying, she said, like helping the little old lady who was so upset she

could hardly talk because she lost her car with her dog inside.

Contrary to what most people believe, Hendrickson said, PEO's have no quota. She said it really can't be regulated because every day and every area is different.

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Bill Murray (Frank Cross) is visited by the Spirit of Christmas Present, (Carol Kane), in the movie "Scrooged."

Murray with a message

By DANNY MADDEN
Sports Editor

Take the Dickens classic story of "A Christmas Carol" and add Bill Murray and a couple of "Saturday Night Live" writers and you are in for a good time.

In "Scrooged" Murray, back in his first major role in four years, plays Frank Cross, the youngest, meanest network president in television history. The only reason Cross is looking forward to Christmas is so he can exploit as much money as possible out of it.

Written by Mitch Glazer and Michael O'Donoghue the story has the same basic plot as the popular Dickens tale, but it is updated for the eighties and loaded with laughs.

Despite many cameos by many well-known stars such as Robert Mitchum, John Forsythe, John Houseman, Ann Ramsay, and an excellent supporting cast this movie is Bill Murray's spotlight. If you don't like Murray you probably won't like "Scrooged," as Murray is in every scene, but if you do like him you're in for a treat. Murray is his same unique, comedic self and even tugs on the heart-strings of the audience once in a while, showing his serious acting talent.

Instead of Bob Cratchet from the original tale, there is a whimpering Eliot Loudermilk played excellently by Bobcat Goldthwait. Loudermilk is fired

by Cross on Christmas Eve for expressing a negative opinion on Cross's new commercials.

The spirit of the popular Tiny Tim character of the original story is kept by the mute son of Cross's secretary.

Karen Allen ("Raiders of the Lost Ark") plays Claire, Cross's old girlfriend who comes back into his life. Claire is about as different from Cross as you can get. She is a manager of a shelter for the homeless. Interaction between these two sets up some humorous scenes.

David Johansen cuts loose as the obnoxious ghost-of-Christmas-past, a New York cab driver who takes Cross on a wild ride into his past.

The ghost-of-Christmas-present is played hilariously by Carol Kane. The brightest part of the film is when Kane, an abusive sugar plum fairy punches, tweaks, pinches, slaps, and kicks Cross through his visions of the present.

The ghost-of-Christmas-future is a showcase of special effects that scares Murray into becoming a new man.

"Scrooged" ends with the entire cast there to witness the corny, but enjoyable Cross transformation with a typical Murray monologue.

Through all the satire, stunts, special effects and laughs "Scrooged" does manage to give a message to people of the eighties to slow down and think about somebody else once in a while.

'1969:' more Vietnam

By MARY YOUNG
Staff Reporter

Every few months Hollywood cooks up a new Vietnam movie designed to freshly recapture the flavor of the sixties. The recipe is easy: combine one soundtrack (with at least one song by Jimi Hendrix) and a few drug-culture scenes with peace signs and love beads, then mix well and presto-instant nostalgia.

"1969," written and directed by Ernest Thompson fits this mold, but a diverse, talented cast, headed by Kiefer Sutherland ("Stand By Me," and the recent film, "Young Guns") fail to distinguish "1969," from the rest.

The film opens with Scott Denny, (Sutherland) a poetic, idealist, hitchhiking home from college with his best friend Ralph Carr (Robert Downey Jr.). The two 19 year-olds exude innocence and youth at its grandest. Once home however, they face the frightening reality of the draft with the departure of Cliff Denny (Scott's older brother played by Bruce Dern) for Vietnam.

Family tensions arise as crew-cut Cliff, scared but stoic, goes off to fight like a good patriot while Scott in

accordance with his anti-war convictions dodges the draft in school. When Cliff is pronounced missing in action, the relationship between Scott and his father disappears.

The movie comes to life in the character of feisty Ralph Carr, and the relationship between best friends Scott and Ralph as they attempt to make a sense of the troubled situation. Their relationship touches all facets of friendship, especially loyalty. A final climatic scene illustrates this when Scott in route to Canada returns home and draws his family and town together to free Ralph from jail.

Winona Ryder, an up and coming actress recently in "Beetlejuice," gives an energetic performance as Beth Carr, Sutherland's spirited romantic interest. However, their relationship lacks integrity and never sparks a convincing emotional fire.

While "1969" may be a somewhat trite embodiment of the 1960's anti-war movement aimed at the wallets of reminiscent baby boomers, it does manage to successfully depict the emotion and fear of both generations: parents with draft-age teenagers and the teenagers themselves, in facing Vietnam.

Art Professor displays talent

By MIKE LIGOT
Staff Reporter

Most students do not get many chances to see crafts produced by their instructors, but now until before Christmas, they have that chance.

Art professor Pat DeCaro has seven of her paintings on exhibit on campus. They are in the Kinsey Gallery of the Casey Building.

The seven large paintings are characterized by their bright, attention-grabbing use of color and sweeping brush strokes and deal with abstract themes.

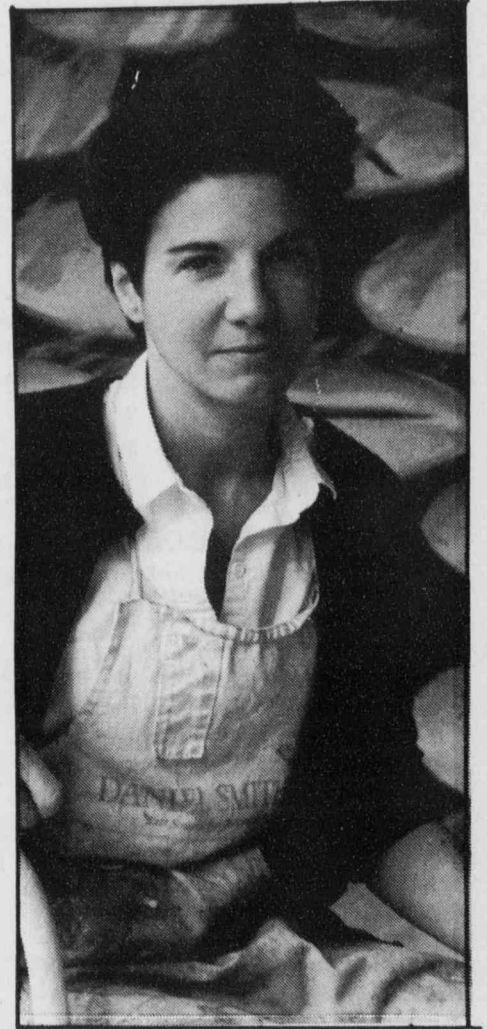
Everyday objects are featured, such as clocks, trees, and bodies of water. However, they are displayed in an abstract, sometimes disorienting manner.

For example, "Lost at Sea" shows a distant, darkly-shadowed boat in the background on a sea filled with several flaming clock faces. The boat is on fire, and the sky and the sea between the clock faces are pitch black.

Another interesting, but contrasting, work is "Survivor". It portrays a large black-and-white object (resembling a killer whale, perhaps?) flying out of a reddish-pink sea into a green-hued atmosphere.

These paintings are not DeCaro's only artworks. In her Pioneer Square studio, she also works with such styles as charcoal and oil mixed-media pieces, as well as painted-wood pieces.

DeCaro has another ongoing exhibit displayed in a group show at Shasta College (Ca.) titled "Six Pacific Northwestern Artists."



Pat DeCaro, SU art professor



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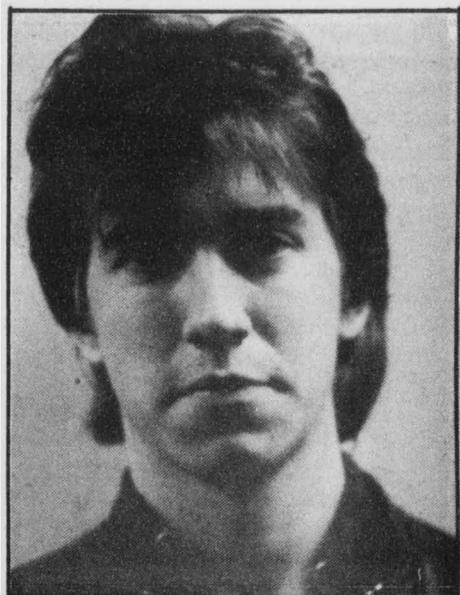
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Music major plays the final note



Michael "Vince" Field

By MONICA ALQUIST
Arts & Entertainment Editor

When Michael "Vince" Field walks through the doors of Buhr Hall for one last time this December, it will be a notable moment in history as he is the last music major to graduate from Seattle University. The music major at Seattle University will be extinct.

The deletion of the music major began in 1986, as the music program in the Fine Arts department made a decision to no longer teach music theory courses or accept students for music theory courses. "It cut itself, when there are no students," said Louis Christensen, Ph. D., professor of music.

Fine Arts department introduced a music minor program and according to Christensen, "(Music) minor program seems to be a logical solution for Seattle University." One course has been taught in the minor program with five students and Christensen said he feels this is promising, since it is a new program and many students have expressed an interest.

Michael (better known as Vince) Field was only one of two students who were music majors when the program was dropped from the curriculum. Field did leave SU after the spring of 1987 to attend the University of Washington, but did return at the beginning of last

Spring quarter to finish his degree because he would be able to complete his requirements quicker.

His main reason for wanting to finish school as early as possible is so he can begin playing music. "When you want to be playing music, school is a lot of time," said Field.

Though disappointed about the music major being cut, Field didn't quit. "There was too much invested already to drop it," he said.

Not only is Field unique because he is the last music major to graduate from SU, but he is not the "typical" music major. People conceive a music major to have played the violin since the age of three, be very active in high school band and have music be their life dream.

Field doesn't fit this stereotype. He once played the trumpet, but wasn't on the high school band. As he says, "I started at the bottom, I wasn't even in the class." Now Field says he has built the confidence needed to compete in the music world.

"Music gets a bad rap for being a basket weaving course," said Field. But of course he doesn't believe in this and says "I've had to prove myself and will have to continue to." Field has taken two years of private theory classes from SU music professors. "I found that at the U.W. (they) weren't expected to work as hard, especially in core (classes)," he said.

For Field, music "is a philosophy, an art form" and says the university is going to miss out. "It's going to be another style of person, who isn't going to be here," he said.

In describing his music, Field says it will fit the genre of electric guitars with electrical sounds. He called his music "harmonically and rhythmically intense." He hopes to immediately set up a studio after he receives his degree.

When asked what he hopes to be doing in five years from now, he said hopefully recording, but that anything can happen in a month, let alone five years.



The Northern Pikes are a Canadian foursome, from left, Merl Bryck, Don Schmid, Bryan Potvin and Jay Semko.

'The Northern Pikes' are breaking sound waves

By MONICA ALQUIST
Arts & Entertainment Editor

The Northern Pikes are an energetic band striving for success, and so far, they have come a long way from "the great white north" of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

What? Who?

The Northern Pikes! No, it's not a highway turnpike, and it's not a school of fishes, it's a four member band from Canada who just came to Seattle which ended their U.S. tour with pop singer, Robert Palmer.

In an interview with one of the lead vocalists, Jay Semko and drummer, Don Schmid, I learned about the determination, and dedication of The Northern Pikes, who are well-known in Canada, but virtually unknown in the United States.

The Northern Pikes Bryan Potvin, guitarist, Merl Bryck, guitar and vocals, Don Schmid, drums, and Jay Semko, bass and vocals were formed in January of 1984.

In 1987, The Northern Pikes also performed in a "four play tour," which started in Connecticut and across some eastern states, then over to California, and Texas. They did 27 performances in 32 days. They also were the opening act for David Bowie on his Glass Spider Tour and made two independent records before making a contract with Virgin records.

Semko said the band wanted a name with a Canadian identity, therefore Northern was appropriate and then they chose Pikes. Semko explained that Pike can be taken with many different meanings. When the band was in Seattle they stayed in the heart of downtown and were amazed by all the signs reading Pike Street and Pike Place Market. Semko said he laughed because everything includes the word Pike in downtown Seattle.

Their debut album, "Big Blue Sky" came out in the summer of 1987 and went gold in Canada and the U.S. got a taste of The Pikes, with their heavy sound of electric guitar by guitarist Bryan Potvin and the social and philosophical convictions expressed in their music with such songs as "Things I do for Money."

They just released the single, "Place that's Insane" from their second album, "Secrets Of The Alibi." It's a song about a girl, trying to make a living by working in a downtown nightclub. The chorus goes, "It amazes me to no end how you can stay sane in a place that's insane." The single was released Nov. 20th.

Their social biases come out strong in their music with a song such as "One Good Reason." A song questioning war, poverty and corruption. The chorus asks, "How can you justify your actions? Can you give me one good reason, can you justify this violence."

There's no doubt, that The Northern Pikes have a good "record" thus far, and as I told them most bands don't even get this far. Semko modestly responded that they aren't big, yet.

Maybe so, but this band, which started out in the prairie are definitely moving in an upward progression and their dedication to promote The Northern Pikes is being heard loud and clear in the U.S. this year.

Believing in themselves, in the band and acting out their dreams, is what inspires the band to move in a continuous upward motion.

They feel the strength in their band is everyone writes in the band. Semko explained their individuality shows through because they haven't tried to sound like other bands. They are presenting themselves.

When asked what's the best part about being musicians, Schmid said, "Sting made an influence in my life." it would be great if I could influence someone like he influenced me. He also added that music is so powerful because it's an international language.

Semko's eyes sparkled as he spoke about his dreams and the band's dreams. "Putting out good music and keeping at it is what it takes," he said.

Semko said he enjoys that the band can express themselves, "We have the opportunity (to express music, issues) most (people) don't have that opportunity."

"I don't think were disposable, said Semko, and a lot of bands are." From their opening act for Robert Palmer, they definitely don't seem disposable. Their energy was up and they spoke to the audience, definitely selling themselves, repeating their name, and exclaiming their Canadianship.

Singer Merl Bryck danced wildly about the stage, which added energy and excitement. They performed for approximately 35 minutes definitely making an impression. The audience reacted nicely, listening to their music and trying to learn what The Northern Pikes are all about.

With the energy and determination they expressed both in the interview and on stage, I think they have the potential to break the sound waves in the U.S.

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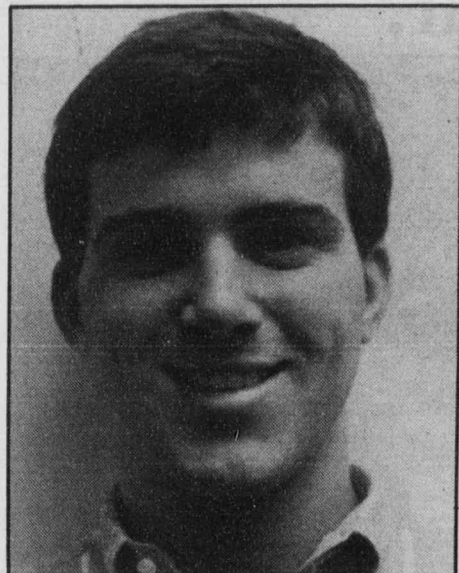
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'Every team should have a Ben Johnson'



Ben Johnson

By JENNIFER VOLANTE
Staff Reporter

Cultured, well-traveled, athletic, intelligent, and personable, what more could you ask for? Twenty-three year old, pre-med senior Ben Johnson has it all...together.

After completing high school at Seattle prep, Ben took off with his family to travel the world. Not only has Ben traveled in Europe, but he has lived in Vincenza, Italy for a year and France for six months.

Johnson says living in Italy with an exchange family helped him adapt to a different lifestyle. "People in Italy go out only one night a week, they don't wear their coat in the house even if the temperature is really cold, they don't snack in between meals and they go to school on Saturdays," said Johnson.

Getting used to living in different areas is nothing new to Johnson who has lived in Canada, California,

Washington and Arkansas. In spite of Johnson's travels he still prefers Seattle to all of Europe's exotic cities.

After graduation in June, Johnson hopes to go to University of Washington's medical school. Johnson has already been through Seattle University's med-school committee and received a "strong recommendation" in support as a potential med-school student.

Johnson is not only an accomplished student, but an outstanding athlete as well. With a cumulative grade point average of 3.65 and with a major average of 3.88, Johnson still finds the time to compete in intercollegiate soccer.

On the field Johnson describes himself as being disciplined, competitive and motivated. Off the field he describes himself as shy (with strangers), yet very outgoing. Peter Fewing, Seattle University men's soccer coach, says "every team should have a Ben Johnson", yet gives a light-hearted description of Johnson on the field.

"Ben Johnson works hard in practice. He's a leader on and off the field and he's a good listener, but (he's basically) a goofball," said Fewing. "He always has to make a comment better or different than that of the coaches," he added.

Johnson has been playing soccer since he was six years old and has been with SU's team for three years. Johnson says that if he doesn't make it into medical school (which he doubts very highly) he will come back to SU and finish up his last year of eligible play.

Even though the soccer season is over the men's team has the opportunity to play in the Tacoma Dome before the Stars game Friday night at 4:45. Fewing and Johnson encourage all to attend.

Lady Chieftains hold off Alumni 77-64

By DAVID SPRIGGS
Staff Reporter

The first basketball game of a season brings jitters, mistakes and errant passes. Last Saturday, Nov. 19, Seattle University's Lady Chieftains overcame the Alumni and these first game symptoms. The cure was a 13 point win 77-64.

With Karen Bishop winning the initial tipoff, the Lady Chieftains had trouble starting the offense, yet, they got their first points from Andrea Albenesius on a lay up. The Alumni answered with a two foul shots by Kim Manion.

Yvette Smith, junior point guard, ran the team as they began to come together mid-way through the half. A Lady Chieftain 9-2 lead was built on a break-away layup by Michele Hackett at the 15:43 mark.

The Alumni's Sue Stimac scored after an Alumni time out cutting the lead to 9-4.

Both Alumni and Lady Chieftains began to click as they traded baskets for a minute period, but the Alumni were still down by three points at 11-8.

Pulling even closer, the Alums came within one point at 13-12. Pam Clark-Marquart played strong in the paint as the Alums eventually capturing a 34-30 halftime lead.

The second half saw the Alumni and the Lady Chieftains trade baskets for

four minutes. The Alums maintained their four point lead at 40-36.

Albenesius and Bishop began to dominate the middle and the low post positions. Smith started to direct SU women's coach, Dave Cox's, offense. And the Lady Chieftains blew open a 10 point lead, 50-40 at the 15 minute mark of the second half.

The Lady Chieftain lead grew to 12 points, 56-44. As SU gelled, this allowed Cox to try different combinations in the game. He substituted freely, while returning to his starting five for insurance.

Christmas Break Sports Action

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Dec. 1-2- | Marksmanship club Christmas party.
Men's and Women's Soccer vs. PLU at Tacoma Dome before Tacoma Stars Game 4:45 and 5:45 p.m. Women also play at halftime.
Women's Basketball at Concordia College Tip-off Tournament. |
| 3- | Men's Basketball vs. Northwest College, Kirkland Sailing Team at UW Sailing Regatta. |
| 4- | Sailing Team at UW Sailing Regatta. |
| 9-10- | Women's Basketball vs. Montana Tech., Home 7p.m. |
| 12- | Women's Basketball vs. Western Oregon State, Monmouth, OR |
| 13- | Men's Basketball vs. USC, Los Angeles |
| 16- | Women's Basketball vs. Western Oregon State, Home 7p.m.
Men's Basketball at College of Idaho Tournament, Caldwell Idaho. |
| 19- | Women's Basketball vs. Cal. Poly. San Luis Obispo, Home 7p.m. |
| 21- | Women's Basketball vs. St. Martins, Home 7p.m. |
| Jan. 4- | Men's and Women's Tennis, first team meeting and practice 1p.m. meet at Connolly Center. |
| 6- | Men's Basketball vs. Western Washington, Home 7:30p.m.
Women's Basketball vs. SPU, Seattle |
| 7- | Men's Basketball vs. Grace College, Home 7:30p.m. |
| 9- | Women's Basketball vs. Simon Fraser, Burnaby, B.C. |
| 10- | Men's Basketball vs. Simon Fraser, Home 7:30p.m. |
| 11- | Women's Basketball vs. Central Washington, Home 7:00p.m. |

Chieftain comeback attempt falls short

By DANNY MADDEN
Sports Editor

Playing in front of a packed house in their newly remodeled Brougham Pavilion, Seattle Pacific University held off the late-game surge by the Seattle University Chieftains to win 98-91 on November 22. It was the first SPU victory over the Chieftains in three years.

The Chieftains came in with a new starting lineup hoping to come up with their first win. Freshman, Curt Scheidel and junior, Tim Zylstra came off the bench to start their first game.

SPU built a cushion early on when they made a run of 12 unanswered points to establish a lead they would never lose.

Led by the play of center, Scott Rolfness, SPU shot a whopping 62% from the field in the first half using a strong inside game to take a 10 point lead, 53-43, into the half. SU shot well, shooting 44%, but were unable to keep up with hot-shooting SPU team.

SPU fans had to hold their breath in the second half as the Chieftains came out in a full-court press forcing turnovers to slowly chip away at the SPU lead.

With four minutes left in the game the Chieftains started their run. A three-pointer by Scheidel with 2:30 left, brought the Chieftains within one point.

Following a turnover by SPU Eric Petersen tried to lob an inbounds pass to Gerald Wright, but was intercepted by Twayne Rawls, who had an easy layup to widen the margin to three points. Time was not on the side of the Chieftains as they fell to 0-4.

The Chieftains were led by Scheidel with 21 points and four steals.

Bobby Hendrix and Petersen both had 16 points. John King powered the inside game of the Chieftains with 12 rebounds.

Rolfness led the SPU scoring attack with 20 points, followed by Duke Wood with 19 points and eleven rebounds.

SPU raised their record to 3-0.



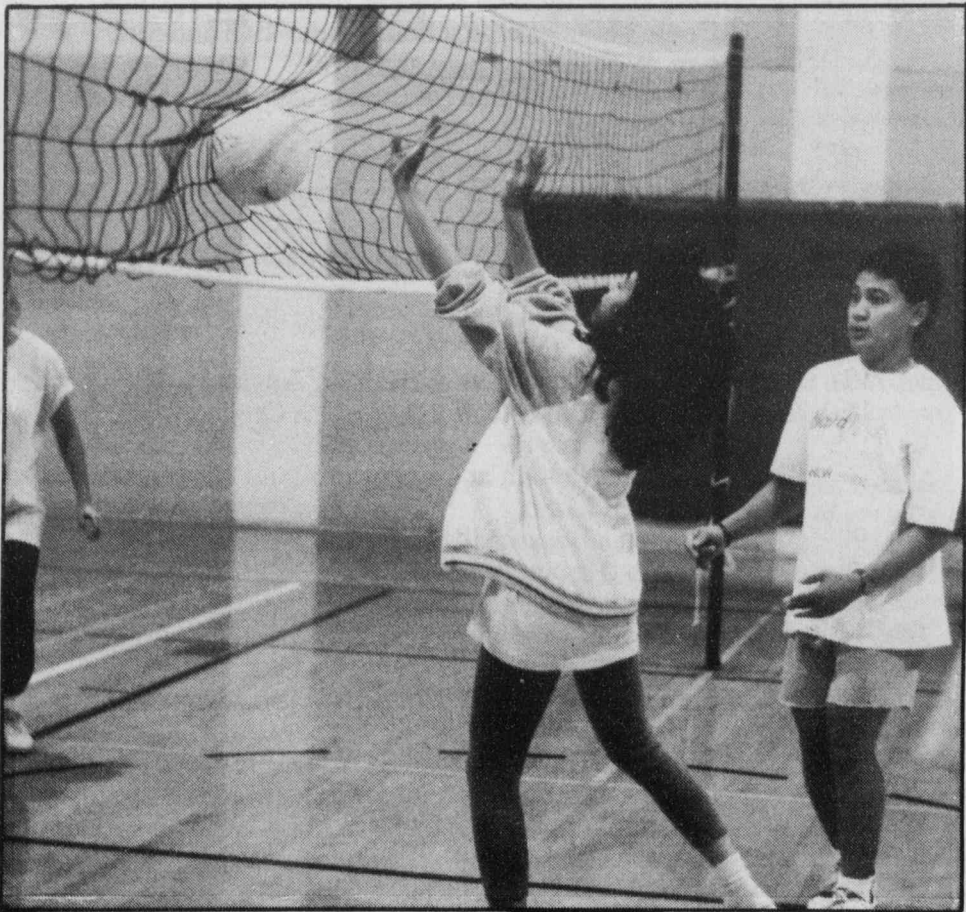
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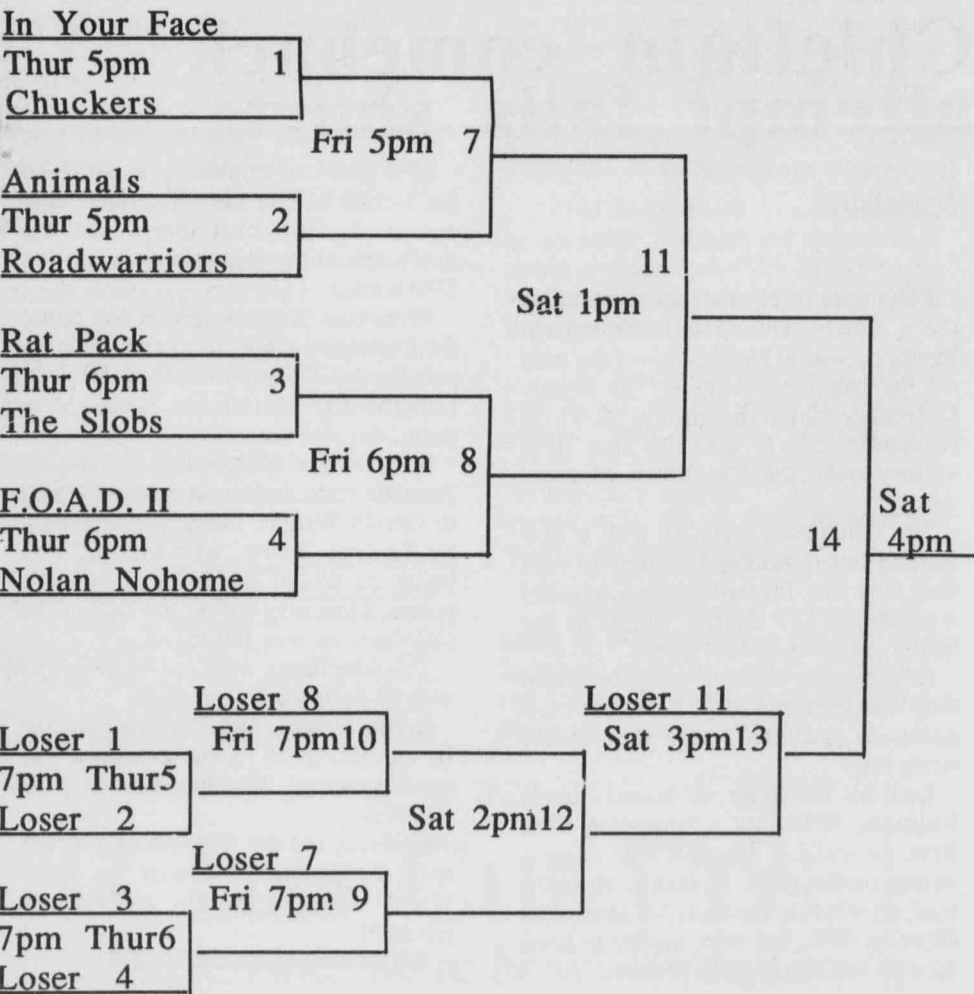
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It's playoff time

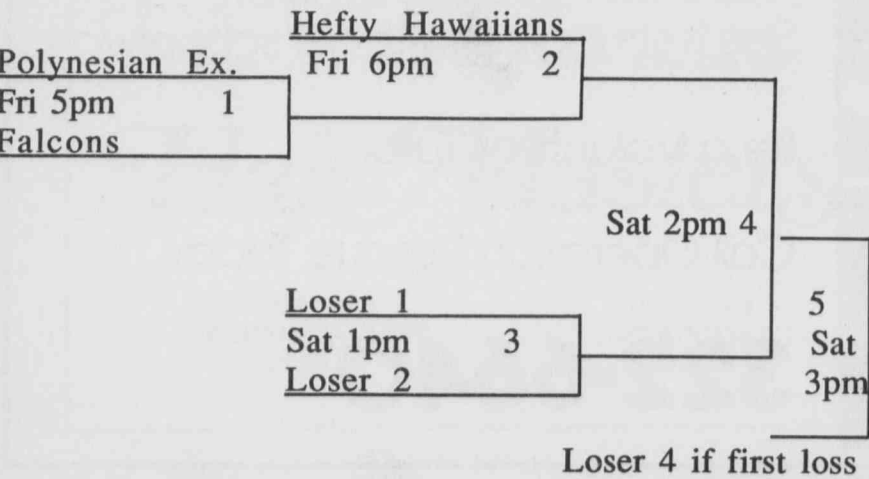


Sometimes the ball just doesn't get over the net.

Intramural V-ball



Gold Division

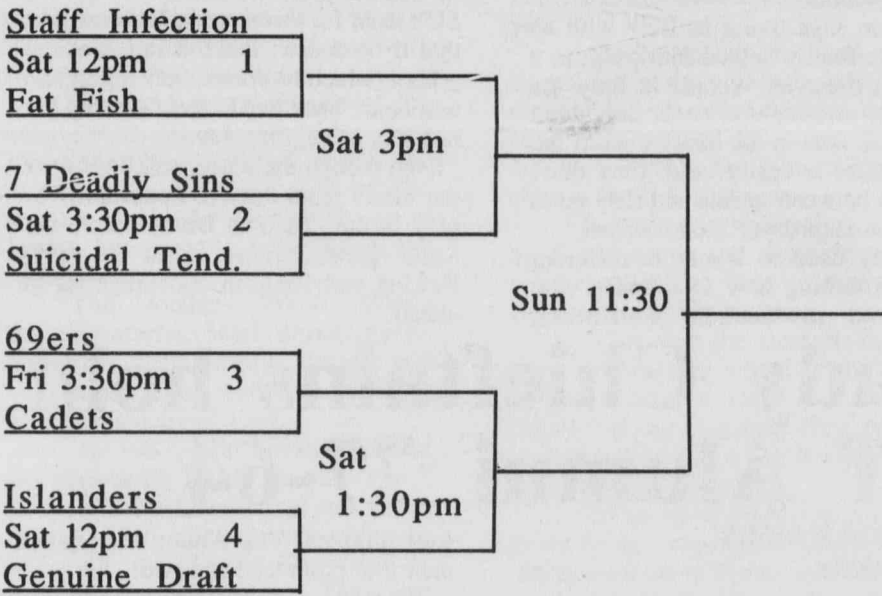


Is That Legal?

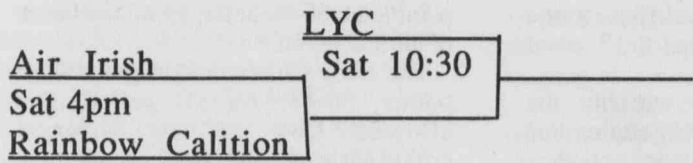


Chance Mercure executes a great open-field tackle against Genuine Draft but unfortunately tackling is not allowed in flag football.

Intramural football



Gold Division



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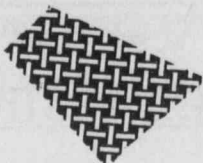
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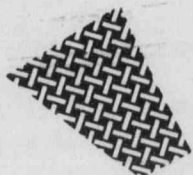
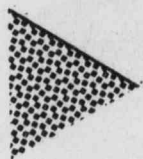
Winter Ball

Friday, December 2
9:30pm - 1:00am
Campion Ballroom

Music by *The Hoots*
Catered by Pacific Desert Co.

12 dollars per couple
7 dollars per person
Tickets go on sale
Monday, Nov. 28 in the Chieftain

TONIGHT, DEC. 3
The Seattle University Chorale
presents their fall concert:
A Christmas Celebration
7:30 pm, Pigott Auditorium
Complimentary admission

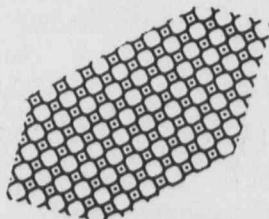


ATTENTION STUDENTS:

**THE PEACE & JUSTICE
CENTER IS HAVING A
CITIZEN ADVOCACY
TRAINING WORKSHOP,
SAT. , DEC. 3
IN THE LIBERAL ARTS
BUILDING FROM
9:00-4:00PM**

**"LEARN HOW TO BE
EFFECTIVE AS A
CITIZEN LOBBYIST
ON LOCAL, STATEWIDE,
AND NATIONAL LEVELS."**

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QUICKLY AT C.A.C
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FREE PIZZA! SEE IF YOU QUALIFY.

You are eligible if:

- > if you are a first year student ...
- > if you are involved in some campus activities other than academic classes ...
- > if you are NOT involved in the PATHWAYS program ...
- > if you would like to contribute to our efforts to understand the first year experience ...

In return, the Student Life Office will ask you to assist with a study we are conducting. You will fill out two separate surveys (winter and spring quarters): This will only take one hour of your time each quarter.

At each of these meetings, we will also raffle off parking spaces, lockers and other similar prizes.

If you are interested, please return the form below to the Campus Assistance Center by December 8th to receive your free pizza.

Only the first 50 respondents will be eligible for this activity.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Mailing Address: _____

☐

YES, I MEET ALL OF THE ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS, AND
I WOULD LIKE TO PARTICIPATE WINTER AND SPRING QUARTERS.

Signature

Shaver speaks on Mideast

By STEVE CLARKE
Editor

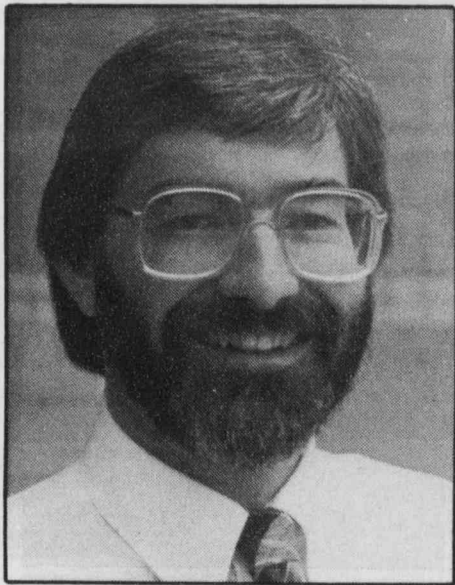
The Palestinian Liberation Organization's (PLO) recent diplomatic moves don't appear to have much chance of relieving Mideast tensions, according to Jud Shaver, Ph.D., Seattle University theology instructor. Shaver, who spent two months in Israel last summer on a Fulbright Fellowship, said lack of trust in the region places a huge obstacle before any moves for peace.

"The fear and racism run very deep on both sides," he noted at a breakfast lecture Nov. 16 in the Casey Commons.

Shaver was quick to point out his background is not political science and that it is very hard for one who doesn't live in the area to fully understand how the people there feel. He recalled an Israeli family he met. "Within 10 minutes they began to say the most racist, crudest things I've ever heard in my life," Shaver said.

He said they considered killing a Palestinian to be a male right-of-passage.

Shaver discussed the Intifadeh, a



Jud Shaver

Palestinian movement which began last December. The name translates to "raising the dust," he said. Shaver said the movement appeared to him to be a grass-roots response to heavy-handed Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"These people don't have civil rights," Shaver said of the Palestinians.

He questioned any contention the protesters are the main instigators of bloodshed, noting that since the movement began, over 300 Palestinians have been killed compared with 11 Israelis.

Shaver said the move to the right in the recent Israeli election was a direct response to the Intifadeh movement. As opposed to the U.S. campaign, the Israelis' was "clearly an issue-driven election," he said.

The underlying question throughout the campaign, according to Shaver, was whether Israel is to remain a democratic or a Jewish state in the future. A high birth rate among Arabs in the country threatens the nation's political structure, he noted.

One approach to preserving a Jewish democracy, Shaver said, is to give the West Bank to Jordan. Another is to annex the territories and deport its inhabitants.

Shaver said the Israeli voters' move toward the harder line combined with Jordan's decision earlier to pull out of the West Bank to convince the PLO that now was the time to declare their own state.

The move, which came last month, has met with mixed reactions. Some observers called it a breakthrough, claiming the PLO had finally recognized Israel's right to exist. Others called the action a ploy.

Shaver said his experiences in the area lead him to feel the Israeli government will dismiss the PLO action and clamp down on Palestinian demonstrations.

"This will intensify the violence," he went on, "which will diminish Israel's standing in the world."

Shaver added he doesn't think Israelis really care about their standing in the world.

He cited the observation that one result of the Israeli election was to distance Israel from American Jews, who have long been credited with providing crucial political and economic support for the Jewish state.

"They didn't seem to think it mattered if we sent money or not," Shaver said of the Israelis.

Secularization

From 'Is SU' page 9

campus indicates the presence of the religious atmosphere at SU.

At other state universities, the absence of a question and answer period would not have cause as much of a problem, Sherburne said, but "we had problems because we felt there should be dialogue and discussion here."

According to Sherburne, the dialogue by students and Jesuits over Bush's visit stemmed from the Jesuit educational ideal of challenging authority and issues reasonably and intelligently. Though Sherburne said that there is a religious atmosphere on campus, he admitted that the atmosphere has changed from what it had been in the past. SU has become secularized, he said, but secularization in itself is not necessarily bad.

Secularization is an evolution of human society, Sherburne said. It should be perceived not as a loss of religious identity for SU but as a challenge for it to become more Catholic.

According to Sherburne, secularization made SU re-evaluate its meaning and relevance as a religious institution amidst the world's technology, science and problems.

Without secularization, he said, arguments and theological discussion of today would not be possible, because long ago it was considered un-Catholic to question.

"We're more Catholic today than we were years ago because we're discussing and arguing what a Catholic university ought to be today," Sherburne said.

LOOKING AHEAD:

"Spirituality, Recovery and the Holidays." is the subject Father Leo Booth will address during an alcohol and drug awareness hour. Saturday, December 10, from 10 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. in Demaray Hall 150 at Seattle Pacific University. Booth is a consultant for addictive diseases in Whittier, California. Admission is free and refreshments will be served.

Apply for a health scholarship! The Auxiliary of Group Health Cooperative is awarding twelve \$1,000 scholarships for the 1989-90 school year. Requests for applications must be received by January 30. You can obtain them by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Scholarship Chair, c/o Joan Sims, Administration CHD-635, Group Health Cooperative Central Hospital, 201 16th Ave. East, Seattle WA 98112. You must be a Washington state resident studying in a health field, have one year of college complete and be in need of financial assistance.

Tom Christie from Nestle is giving an information session today from 5:30 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the Volpe room in the Piggot building. Several executives will be there to discuss opportunities with Nestle. All majors are welcome, especially business and communication.

Seattle University Sports presents: It's Your Choice. Wednesday, January 11 at 3 p.m. Linda Roise, Director of Addiction Studies will give an overview of substance use and abuse. Contact Connolly Center after January 4 for the location.

Peace Advocacy Workshop with the Evergreen State Peace Task Force. Saturday, December 3 in Administration 307. Learn how to lobby effectively and channel your convictions into positive productive response. Sponsored by the Peace and Justice Center and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. For applications and the time of the event, call 296-6042.

The Rev. Sammy Clark, Campus Minister from Emory-at-Oxford, will present "The Legacy of Martin Luther King: Keeping the Dream Alive" on Thursday, January 12 from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the Stimson Room. Admission is free. On the weekend of January 13-15, he will lead an off-campus retreat at the Gwinwood Center in Lacey. The theme is "Christianity in Today's World." Open to all students, faculty and staff. For applications and more information contact Gary Bertuccelli, S.J. at Campus Ministry, 296-6075.

We're looking for hands with the Hyatt touch.

350 positions at all levels

Interview hours:
December 7, 8, 9 Noon-8PM
December 10 10-6PM

Location:
New Seafirst Building
at Bellevue Place,
7th Floor N.E. 8th and Bellevue Way
(free parking in new Bellevue Place
parking garage—enter on N.E. 8th)

The Northwest's newest premier hotel must staff immediately for the January 17, 1989 opening. Opportunities are available for food and beverage servers, room cleaners, laundry people, dishwashers, door attendants, cooks, clerical and accounting people. Also food and beverage supervisory positions, banquet captains and concierge.

We are looking for highly motivated people who will be able to maintain the Hyatt's image and style. Shifts are flexible and there are full benefits for full time positions. Positions available are both hourly and salaried. Great opportunities exist for students and others desiring part time positions. Applicants must show proof of citizenship upon hire. The Hyatt Regency is an equal opportunity employer.

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Call: Celine O'Leary
322-9190

PEAK TIME TELLER

ATTENTION COLLEGE STUDENTS do you have 11:30am to 1:30 pm free on Monday-Friday? If so Pacific First Federal Savings Bank has an immediate opening for a Peak Time Teller. The ideal candidate must be punctual and positive. Numerical skills and money handling experience a plus. Qualified applicants may apply in person at the Westlake Mall Branch, 1519 4th Ave. Seattle, WA from 9am to 4pm Monday-Friday. EOE, m/f/h/v.

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